



NOTES  
ON  
LIFE OF RALEGH.

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The motto.

In this eloquent passage the archbishop of Canterbury speaks of the wonderful change in the character of the young king, Henry V. When prince of Wales, Henry was entirely given to low company and idle pleasures ; but no sooner did the death of his father place him upon the throne, than he shook off his former levities, and became a valiant and sagacious ruler. Shakespeare himself says :—

“ The breath no sooner left his father’s body,  
But that his wildness, mortified in him,  
Seem’d to die too : yea, at that very moment  
Consideration like an angel came.

And whipp’d the offending Adam out of him.”

Commonwealth affairs—Public affairs.

All in all—Entirely ; exclusively.

List—Listen to.

A fearful battle &c.—*i. e.* the eloquence of the speaker would make the fearful subject sweet as music.

Cause of policy—Political matter.

The Gordian knot of it &c.—*i. e.* He will explain the knottiest political questions as easily as one unties his own garter.

"Gordian knot" refers to the Phrygian king Gordius, who left a knot which no one could unloose. An ancient prophecy declared that he who could untie the knot would be master of the whole world. Alexander the Great summarily fulfilled the prophecy by cutting through the knot. Hence "Gordian knot" stands for any insoluble difficulty.

The air, a charter'd libertine—The air, which has the privilege of being restless. Compare the Biblical expression:—

"The wind bloweth where it listeth."

*Still*=calm ; hushed.

The mute wonder &c.—People are held mute with admiration and curiosity ; as if afraid that the slightest noise would deprive them of some part of his "honeyed sentences."

Page 1. It is not always the men &c.—Meaning, that we are more often interested in reading the lives of men remarkable for their character rather than their visible achievements. The life of a Newton, a Columbus, or a Raleigh, is both more amusing and profitable reading than the record of the gigantic crimes of an Alexander or a Napoleon.

*Interest*=Desire of knowing ; curiosity.

The impression which they &c.—*Impression*=effect

"Those amongst whom they lived"—their contemporaries

Men distinguished for high exploits dazzle only their contemporaries ; but men who strike out some new line of thought, or give a new impulse to human activity, live for all time. Compare the splendid passage of Buckle:—

"The actions of bad men produce only temporary evil the actions of good men only temporary good ; and eventually the good and the evil altogether subside, absorbed by the incessant movements of future ages.

But the discoveries of genius alone remain ; they are immortal, they contain those eternal truths which survive the shock of empires, outlive the struggles of rival creeds, and witness the decay of successive religions. It is to them we owe all that we now have."

*Hist. of Civilization. Vol. I. Ch. 4.*

They have summed up &c.—*Summed up*=embodied. They are the representatives of the intellectual activity of their age in some particular department.

*Phase*=*feature, aspect.*

For what they were &c.—*i. e.* for their force of character than their achievements.

And this is not because he did &c.—This does not imply that he really did nothing.

Page 2. When men were stirred to new gaur &c.—"The sudden burst of intellectual life" was consequent upon the Revival of Letters towards the close of the fifteenth century. The intellect of Europe lay dormant during the Middle Ages, but a happier era commenced with the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. Scholars who had previously been confined into Constantinople dispersed through the various countries of Europe, carryin, with them, the learning and the civilization of the anciend Greeks. A spirit of bold and fearless inquiry prevaile, everywhere and was<sub>2</sub>stimulated by the invention of printing which followed soon after. Amidst these happy auspices the house of Tudor came to the throne of England after the battle of Bosworth ; but the intellectual artivity of England reached its highest point in the reign of Elizabeth, as is clearly proved by the host og illustrious men in every department of thought thaf gathered round her throne.

"The accession of the Tudors to the English throne ist

nearly coincident with the proper era of modern History

The distinguishing historical feature of the reign of the Tudors is the progress and final establishment of the Reformation. That great revolution was followed by an astonishing progress in manners, literature, and the arts ; but above all it encouraged that spirit of civil freedom, by which, under the house of Stuart, the last seal was affixed to our constitutional liberties". Student's Hume : 239—40.

Were great in many ways—*i. e.* In almost all the departments of human thought ; *e. g.* Shakespeare in poetry Bacon in science ; Hooker in theology ; Burleigh in statesmanship ; Drake, Hawkins and Frobisher in navigation,&c.

Incite—Stimulate.

She had made herself one with her people—She had identified her own cause with that of her people ; whatever conduced to their happiness was regarded by her as conducive to her happiness also.

The dangers which threatened the Queen from without—*e. g.* Mary, Queen of Scots, was her dangerous enemy in the north ; Philip 11. of Spain was meditating the conquest of England in the south ; the Jesuits were secretly busy to assassinate Elizabeth at home and abroad.

They learnt a new sense &c.—*i. e.* the sense of common danger made the people forget their petty dissensions, and rally round their sovereign.

Many-sidedness—Versatility.

Interests—Objects of attention ; important social and political questions. *Absorbed*=engrossed ; occupied.

The way in which his country could grow in wealth &c.—Referring to the system of colonization of which Raleigh was one of the earliest champions.

Page 3. Far-reaching—Looking far into the future.

Envious of the wealth gained by Spain—Spain derive the greater part of her wealth from America, where she

and conquered the countries of Mexico and Peru containing rich mines of gold.

Realized—Brought home to himself ; felt strongly.

Offshoots of her power—Colonies.

With seemingly infinite resources—*Resources = productive powers*. The productive powers of those countries (in America) were, practically speaking, boundless ; for their energy had not been exhausted by continuous tillage. The more a soil is used the more it becomes exhausted ; but the rich fields of America were lying in a state of nature and hence their resources were apparently infinite.

Opened up—Accessible.

The position of England—*i. e.* The *insular* position of England. England is indebted in no small degree to her insular position for her power and prosperity. She is also the centre of the terrestrial hemisphere, another happy thing in her position.

The character of her people—The eminently nautical character for which Englishmen are celebrated.

Urge—Enforce ; lay before.

Carried out—Completed.

The England of to-day—*i. e.* prosperous and wealthy as it is at the present day.

Page 5. Even in his quiet Devonshire—Implies that the remoteness of the place from the metropolis made it comparatively free from political agitations.

Of the Spanish marriage of Mary—Queen Mary married Philip II. of Spain in 1554. This gave rise to great alarm among the people, as the Spaniards were looked upon with bitter hatred by the English. Cf. Student's Hume, 299.

“ The Commons, alarmed to hear that she was resolved to contract a foreign alliance, sent a committee to remonstrate in strong terms against that dangerous measure.”

The religious persecutions—Mary's cruelty to the protestants has left a lasting stain on her character. and has justified subsequent generations in calling her "the blood Mary." Among the numberless victims of her bigotry may be mentioned, Ridley, Hooper, Latimer and Archbishop Cranmer. Student's Hume, 301—303.

The new hope which filled &c.—Elizabeth—The accession of Elizabeth was hailed with delight by the English people. The secret of her popularity lay in her character : she strongly sympathized with her people ; she hated Spain ; and lastly she was a protestant.

Picturesque—Fine-looking.

Eaves—Projections of sloping roofs.

Page 6. We can picture him—(In our mind's eye)

Under Henry VIII. much had been done &c.—Of Student's Hume 286.

" Henry, as he possessed himself some talent for letters. was an encourager of them in others. He founded Trinity College in Cambridge, and gave it ample endowments. The countenance given to letters by this king and his ministers contributed to render learning fashionable in England. Erasmus speaks with great satisfaction of the general regard paid by the nobility and gentry to men of knowledge.

The new learning—The revival of letters.

Erasmus—An illustrious Dutch writer, and a profound classical scholar. In 1497 he visited England and applied himself to the study, of the Greek language. Thence he passed through all the most important seats of learning in Europe. He was again invited over to England by Henry VIII.. and made professor of Greek at the Cambridge University. Erasmus gave a fresh stimulus to the study of Greek in England. His services to the cause of letters are thus described by Pope—

"At length Erasmus, that great injured name,  
 (The glory of the priesthood and the shame !)  
 Stemmed the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,  
 And drove those holy Vandals off the stage."

Essay of Criticism.

Colet, John—An English divine, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He was a liberal encourager of learning, particularly of the Greek language, and founded St. Paul's School. 1466—1519.

Wolsey's magnificent foundation &c.—Student's Hume p. 286.

"Wolsey founded Christ church in Oxford, and intended to call it Cardinal College, but upon his fall, before he had entirely finished his scheme, the king seized all its revenues which however he afterwards restored, and only changed the name of the College. The Cardinal founded in Oxford the first chair for teaching Greek."

Elizabeth herself was a fairly good scholar—Cf. Green's History of the English People—p. 362.

"The new literature which was springing up around her found constant wellcome in her court. She spoke Italian and French as her mother's tongue. She was familiar with Ariosto and Tasso. In spite of the affectation of her style, and her taste for anagrams and puerilities, she listened with delight to the "Fairy Queene," and found a smile with "master Spenser" when he appeared in the Presence."

Page 7. Elizabeth had visited Oxford &c.—"The halls of the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge were the scenes of theatrical performances on special occasions, such as commencement at Cambridge, or the visit or royal or distinguished personages. In 1564, on Sunday evening, August the 6th, Queen Elizabeth saw the Aulularia of Plautus in the antechapel of King's College Chapel."

Doctors—Professors.



Puritan feeling was not yet strong enough &c.—During the Marian persecutions, large bodies of protestants had emigrated into Switzerland, who, on the accession of Elizabeth, returned to their country, bringing with them the rigorous principles which they had imbibed from the School of Calvin. These were afterwards denominated Puritans, and were characterized by the great austerity of their lives, and by their contempt of all polite amusement. Theatres were specially an abomination to them, and in the Protectorate of Cromwell, they were closed by proclamation. In the reign of Elizabeth however, their religious enthusiasm did not go so far; it was in the reign of Charles I, that all the worst peculiarities of their character came to light.

Profanation of the Sabbath—*Profanation* = desecration. For *Sabbath* see “notes on Southey p. 8.

Just too late to see the Queen—*i. e.* just after her departure.

Gracious—Condescending.

Particulars—Details.

Lord Bacon—The illustrious contemporary of Raleigh, was Lord Chancellor in the reign of James I. He is better known as a philosopher and a man of letters than as a statesman. He is the inangurator of the inductive method in modern philosophy.

Page 8. Moaned himself—Complained.

Why, challenge him &c.—Expresses Raleigh's ardent and heroic spirit.

Apprenticeship in arms—*Apprenticeship* = noviciate; that portion of time in which one learns a particular profession, before setting up for an independent practitioner. France was, in a military point of view, to the Englishmen of that time, what India is at the present day.

Protestantism had become a real power &c.—*i. e.* Previous to this time the protestants were too few in number and too slight in power, to be called a distinct political body ; now however, they had got a political significance both from their power and from their number.

Huguenots—The name by which the protestants of France were called, from a German word signifying “bound together by oath.”

Edict of Amboise—Cf. Student's France, 332.

“By the edict of Amboise, published March 19, 1563, the Huguenots obtained permission freely to celebrate their worship in all the houses of the nobility and gentry, and throughout their domains.”

Alva, the general of Philip II. of Spain—Alva was a distinguished general and served under Charles V., and his son Philip II., of Spain. He was as famous for his military talents as he was hated for his cruelty. In 1567 Philip II. sent him into the Low countries where he remained till 1573, and ruled the people with a rod of iron. 1508—1582.

Page 9. Hampered—Impeded.

Mary Queen of Scots—Mary Queen of Scots took refuge in England after the disastrous battle of Langside, where the rebel party under the Regent Murray totally defeated her adherents. She remained in captivity for more than nineteen years, and was during that period, the focus of several conspiracies.

Champion—Defender.

The Spanish Main—That part of the Atlantic Ocean, both in Europe and in America, which was under the jurisdiction of Spain.

Moncontour—The battle was fought on the 3rd of October, 1569, and the Huguenots were defeated. Student's France, p. 334.

Peace of St. Germain—Student's France, 335 :—

“ By the treaty signed at St. Germain on the 8th August, 1570, the Refomers obtained the free exercise of their religion throughout the kingdom, with the single exception of the capital ; they were admitted on equal terms with Catholics to all professions and public employments, &c.”

Desultary—Irregular.

Page 10. Massacre of St. Bartholomew—The name of the famous massacre of Protestants throughout Paris. See *Student's France*. 338.

“ On the feast of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572, the work of death began &c.” The Huguenot leaders were treacherously invited to Paris under assurances of safety, but when they were fairly in the power of their enemies, were slaughtered with great barbarity.

To better purpose—More profitably.

Openings—Inlets ; channels ; paths.

Charter—Commission ; as the *charter* of the East India Company.

Page 11. Kindred enterprises—Similar undertakings. Kindred = of the same *kind* or *kin*.

Central authority—A recognized leader or head.

Criminals—Convicts.

Took to sea—Adopted a maritime life.

Free-living—Free-booting ; piratical.

Discomfiture—Defeat.

Page 12. Crucise—A voyage without any fixed destination

Strongly marked—Prominent.

Well-defined—distinct.

## CHAPTER II.

Page 13. Never since the country &c.—Henry II,—Ireland was conquered by Henry II. in 1172. The Irish belonged to a different race from the conquering English; hence originated a feeling of race-antagonism which lasted through many generations. The aborigines were noted for their poverty, ferocity and turbulence, and the little wealth that the country yielded was shared by the English settlers. Ireland was by far the worst governed part of the British Empire till the beginning of the present century.

Wild—Turbulent.

Page 14. Influence—Political importance.

Win over—Conciliate.

Even advance...*Even* = steady ; uniform ; *advance* = progress.

The Reformation—The great religious revolution which took place in the beginning of the sixteenth century. The leading spirit of this great movement was Martin Luther, who *protested* against the tyranny of the pope, and hence his followers are called *Protestants*.

He introduced the same ecclesiastical changes &c.—Among the most important changes which Henry VIII. introduced into the church may be mentioned:—

(1) The rejections of papal supremacy in 1534.

(2) Suppression of Monasteries in 1537.

(3) Law of the six Articles, called also the "Bloody Bill," (1539), from its excessive cruelty. Whoever did not subscribe to the 6 orthodox articles, was burnt for heresy

The royal supremacy—Previous to the year 1534 the pope was the acknowledged head of the English church, but after that period the Act of supremacy declared the

sovereign to be the head of the church, and thus led to its final separation from the see of Rome.

Dissolution of monasteries—Another of the violent measures of Henry against the Roman church. The monasteries had accumulated large amounts of treasure, and held extensive lands, and were the strongholds of the papal power in England. Henry, by abolishing these institutions, greatly reduced the power of the pope, and at the same time, enriched himself by their revenues. (1537.)

Matter's of doctrine—Articles of faith ; abstract principles of belief as distinguished from *matters of ceremony or form* : mainly alluding to the law of the Six Articles.

Clung—Adhered ; held fast.

Page 15. In Mary's days, of course &c.—Because Mary was herself a Catholic.

It suited Philip II. &c.—It was convenient to their interest &c.

Confiscated estates—Estates forfeited to the government by reason the rebellion or some other crime of the original proprietors.

The one thing—The thing above all others.

Passion—Any strong predilection, amounting to a weakness.

Deputies—Viceroys.

Page 16. Steps—Measures.

Sir Philip Sidney—The most brilliant character in the court of Elizabeth. He was equally distinguished as a soldier, a scholar, and a courtier. He fought for the cause of Protestantism in the Netherlands, where he lost his life at the battle of Zutphen in 1586. He was also a writer of great merit, and his "Arcadia" and "An Apology for Poetry," are admired even at this day.

Feud—A civil dissension ; or more properly, a deadly strife between two tribes or families. [A. S. *fian*, to hate.]

Dragged into rebellion—Has the idea of unwillingness  
Page 17. Jesuits—A religious order instituted by Ignatius Loyola of Spain. They did much towards the improvement of learning in Europe ; but subsequently the became notorious for their intriguing character and for their equivocation. Hence the very name of Jesuit came to be looked upon as a term of reproach. The life Elizabeth was in constant danger from these plotting fanatics.

Ferment—Excitement ; agitation. [Literally a *boiling* : L. *ferveo*, to boil.]

Lord Treasurer Burleigh—The faithful and veteran minister of Elizabeth. From his time English statesmanship may be said to have systematically commenced. Many of the best acts of Elizabeth were due to the influence of Burleigh. He held office from 1558 to 1598.

Ruthless—Unpitying ; relentless.

Spoilation—Robbery.

Chance skirmish—Random fight.

Page 18. Hold out—To resist, as a seige.

Hung a white flag—A white flag is the signal that the party desires a truce or makes an appeal to the mercy of the conquerers.

Misericordia—(Lat.) Mercy.

An absolute surrender—A surrender at discretion ; an unconditional surrender.

Page 19. Straightway—Forthwith ; immediately. Munition for *ammunition*. cf. *meliorate*, *prentince* for *ameliorate* *apprentice* &c.

Put in—Sent into the fort.

Which in their fury &c.—*which* has for its antecedent *slaughter*.

*Helped*—Prevented.

Irritated—Embittered ; provoked.

How Jesuits in disguise &c.—Cf. Student's Hume, p. 330.—

“ Several conspiracies in which the Jesuits were active, some real, others imaginary, had excited the suspicion and vigilance of the government. A severe law was also passed that all Jesuits and popish priests should depart the kingdom within forty days.

Page 20. Did not get well together—*i.e.* they were not in perfect harmony with one another.

Page 21.

Active resistance—Opposed to *secret grudging* or discontent.

Spenser, Edmund—Next to Shakspeare, the greatest poet of the Elizabethan age, author of the romantic allegory “ Faerie Queene.” He accompanied Lord Grey de Wilton as secretary when that nobleman went as Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Notwithstanding that—Although.

Rued—Pitied.

Anatomies—Elizabethan writers used this word in the sense of a skeleton. In Bacon “anatomy” is used for a dead body used in dissection : (Advancement of Learning Bk. II). Shakspeare uses *anatomy* in the sense of a *lean fellow*, a *skeleton*.

Carions—Putrid flesh. (Lat. *caro* = flesh.)

Scrape out—Dig out with labour.

There withall—*with* or upon that sort of food.

Escheat—An estate is said to *escheat* when it falls or reverts to the state for want of heirs. Literally=*to fall back*, from the L. *ex* and *cado*, to fall.)

Page 22. Cared for—Looked after.

Resident owners—Proprietors living in their estates. The Irish land-lords are mostly non-resident.

Had great capabilities—Were capable of much improvement.

### CHAPTER III.

Page 23. Access—Admittance.

Once there—*i. e.* Provided one could only obtain access at court.

She had not lost her love of admiration—Cf. Green.—p. 363. ("Her vanity remained, even to old age, the vanity of a coquette in her teens. No adulation was too fulsome for her, no flattery of her beauty too gross. \* ~ Personal beauty in a man was a sure passport to her liking.")

Coquette—A vain woman, always trying to attract admiration. (Fr. *Coquet*, originally *cock-like*, strutting like a cock, vain, from "*coq*"=a cock.)

Tinsel and unreality—*i. e.* Mere show without substance ; empty mouth-compliments. (Tinsel is a slightly modified form of the French *étincelle*, and literally=*a shining spark* ; hence a kind of sparkling cloth overlaid with a thin coating of gold and silver ; and lastly, anything having a false lustre.)

Unreality—Affectation.

Imperiously—Arrogantly ; positively.

Personal devotion—Devotion or homage to a person apart from, any official consideration ; the respect shown to Elizabeth as a young woman, and not as a queen.



Exaggeration—High-flown compliments.

Fashion—Order of the day.

Get on—Thrive : speed : prosper.

Make-believe—Pretend.

Page 24. Mockery—A farce or sham.

Vied—Emulated ; competed.

Airs and graces—Affected manners.

Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester—He was son of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, who was executed in 1553 for espousing the cause of his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey. He was long the prime favourite of Elizabeth, and once aspired to share the throne with her. He is the hero of Scott's tragic novel of Kenilworth.

Amy Robsart—Daughter and sole heiress of an old gentleman of the name of Sir Hugh Robsart. Her misfortunes and her tragic death through the ambition of Leicester are inimitably described by Scott in Kenilworth.

Having made away with—"To make away" *is to destroy*. She was killed because she was a stumbling block in her husband's paths of ambition.

Page 25. Dr. Julio—The following notice of Dr. Julio occurs in Scott's "notes to Kenilworth."

"The earl of Leicester's Italian physician, Julio, was affirmed by his contemporaries to be a skilful compounder of poisons, which he applied with such frequency, that the Jesuit Parsons extols ironically the marvellous good luck of this great favourite, in the opportune deaths of those who stood in the way of his wishes."

His villany was not that of the rough Teuton &c.—The Teutons (a generic name for the whole Germanic family of men) belong to a different stock from the Italians. They are characterized by a roughness of manners and a

straightforwardness of dealing ; they avenge an insult or an injury in an open and summary way, unlike the Italians, who prefer crooked means and private ways to open violence. Teutons are for *downright blows*, Italians for *side thrusts*.

Astute—cunning. The cunning of the Italians is proverbial.

“*Turkish force and Latin fraud*” (Byron’s *Don Juan*.)

Remember the smooth faced villany of Shakespeare’s Iago.

Stamp—Character.

Page 26. In the main—In the long run; though there might be occasional differences between them on other occasions, yet, when the welfare of the state was at stake they thought as one man.

Vent—Give opening to; express.

Estates.—Kingdoms.

She would then frame out &c.—*Council*=plan; when her ministers had seeming exhausted a topic, she would suggest something new and original.

To he great profit &c.—What is the force of *to* here?

Hovered round her throne—Surrounded her throne like greedy birds; used contemptuously.

Irritating—Provoking.

Page 27. Masque—(Italian) A species of dramatic representations in which the characters appear in masks, and hence the name. They are characterized by rich scenic decorations, accompanied with music. Masques came into England from Italy. Milton’s “*Comus*” is the greatest masque in the English language.

The temple—That part of London which is now occupied by barristers and attorneys; so named from the Knights Templars who formerly resided there.

Contrary to her custom &c. *i. e.*—Elizabeth never allowed her heart to betray her head; she never allowed her passions to interfere with the solid interests of her kingdom; though had many favourites, she never trusted any one of them with a high post.

Imperious—Haughty.

Page 28. Token—Love-present; especially one symbolizing some other thing or fact.

Bucket—A vessel for holding *water*.

Nickname—A name given in sportive familiarity { Literally *an eke name* or an additional name. }

Bodkin—A dagger.

By—What is the meaning of *by* here.

The mysterious phraseology—A mode of expression far removed from common life. The court of Elizabeth was celebrated for highly artificial and stilted forms of style. Affectation was the general order of the day, and it was carried by none to such an absurd extent as by John Lily, whose work on “*Euphuës and his England*,” served as the model of this kind of composition. Hence the word *Euphuism* is used in English literature to designate a bombastic, inflated mode of expression. Shakespeare has parodied *Euphuism* in his *Twelfth Night*, and Scott in his novel of “*Monastery*” in the character of Sir Piercie Shafton.

They would suffer no element to abound &c.—Elizabeth (who was the goddess) would not suffer the element water (Walter) so to preponderate (in her favour) as to breed confusion in her court. Just as the gods kept the elements under control, and prevented any one of them from overwhelming the others, so Elizabeth would not allow Raleigh to rise in her favour so as to destroy the harmony of her court.

She had bounded her banks &c.—She had so fortified her heart.

A bird—Stands for the messenger.

That brought the good tidings&c.—See Genesis VIII. 11

“ And the dove came in to him in the evening ; and lo, in her mouth was an olive leaf pluckt off : so Noah knew that the waters were abated from off the earth-”

Covenant—An agreement.

Re-assuring—Consolatory.

Water—Ralegh. *Cold season*—Old age.

Page 29. Jealousy—Etymologically the same word as *zeal* one of the many instances of words originally coming from the same source but differently applied. ( Give instances of similar cases.)

Striking figures—Important persons.

New favourite—Upstart.

Henry II.—King of France from 1547 to 1559. He died of a wound received at a tournament in Paris.

Catharine de Medici—Queen of France and wife of Henry II. She was Regent during the minority of her son Charles IX. She was noted for her dissimulation, and was the principal instigator of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. 1519—1589.

Their struggle for independence.—The Low Countries maintained a most heroic resistance against Spain in defence of their civil and religious liberties. Their leaders were the famous Princes of Orange.

Phillip II. King of Spain, formerly husband of Queen Mary of England. He was the most terrible foe of the protestants of his time. He is famous for the celebrated “ Armada ” which he equipped for the conquest of England in 1588.

The negotiations then seemed to advance &c.—See Student's Hume, p. 329.

"She commanded her ministers to draw up the terms of a contract of marriage, which was to be celebrated six weeks after the ratification of the articles. \* \* \* In the midst of the pomp which attended the anniversary of her accession (Nov. 17, 1581) she was seen, after a long and intimate discourse with him, to take a ring from her own finger and put it upon his."

Page 30. He was the brightest ornament of the court —&c.—Shakespeare seems to have had S. P. Sidney in his mind when he wrote these beautiful lines ;—

"The scholar's, soldier's courtier's eye, tongue, sword,  
The rose and expectancy of the fair estate,  
The glass of fashion and the mould of form,  
The observed of all observers."———Hamlet.

One of the first writers &c.—The chief prose works of Sidney are the "Arcadia," a romance, and the "Apologie for Poesie." Sidney was also a poet of considerable merit, and greatly contributed to the improvement of Sonnets, then recently introduced into English literature.

Single-minded—Lit, having a *single mind* ; upright without duplicity.

Outspoken—Frank ; open.

Jezebel of our age — So he termed Catharine de Medici. Jezebel was the queen of Ahab, king of Israel, notorious for her wickedness and cruelty. See Taylor's Ancient History ; p.p. 99—100.

Unmeasured—Unduly severe ; violent.

Jousts—Mock-fights. (Etymologically connected with *jostle*).

Actuated—Influenced.

Motives of policy—State considerations.

Puny—stunted ; diminutive. (Fr. *puis ne*=youngest, boy).

Page 31. Ignoble—Contemptible.

As though—As if.

Following—Train ; retinue.

Antwerp, Flushing—Sea-port towns in the Netherlands.

William the Silent, Prince of Orange—William, first Prince of Orange, the founder of Dutch greatness, received the addition of "The Silent" from his power of keeping his secrets. His policy and valour enabled Holland, with far smaller resources, to make head against the ambitious designs of Philip II. of Spain, and his tyrannical general the Duke of Alva. He was assassinated by one Baltazar Gerard, a Burgundian, in 1585.

Page 32. Ignominy—Disgrace. Milton uses the form *ignomy*.

Occupation—Free scope or field of activity.

Her habit was to grant them monopolies—Monopolies were a constant cause of complaint in the reign of Elizabeth. Cf. Hallam's Constitutional History. Vol. I p. 261.

"Patents to deal exclusively in particular articles, generally of foreign growth, but reaching in some instances to such important necessities of life as salt, leather, coal, had been lavishly granted to the courtiers, with little direct advantage to the revenue." The commons vigorously attacked this abuse in the Session of 1601, and Elizabeth consented to revoke all the existing patents.

License—A patent monopoly.

Page 33. Warden—Superintendent.

Stannary—(Lat. *stannum*=tin).

Position—Place ; appointment.

Livery—Properly, what is *delivered* by the master of a household to his domestics : usually applied to uniforms of servants in a nobleman's family.

Tilts and tournaments—Mock fights, in which champions fought on horse-back and ran against one another with levelled lances. They were the favorite amusements of the people in the Middle Ages, and often led to fatal results. Henry II. of France died in one of these mock-fights. For a full and masterly description of tournaments the student may see Scott's *Ivanhoe*, Ch. IX.

Feats—Exploits. (Milton uses the form *fact* which is radically the same word. Lat. *faceo*, to do).

Rival—What is the etymology of this word ?

Page 34. Pageant—Originally a scaffold for the purpose of scenic exhibition (prob. from L. *pygma* a machine in the theatre which move of itself, and by which the players were suddenly raised). Hence, any show or exhibition ; and lastly degenerated into *an empty show ; vanity*.

Progress—A royal journey through the different parts of the kingdom.

Taxed—Severely taxed ; (*Taxed* and *task* are etymologically the same word).

Sparing—Parsimonious.

Devices—Ornamental figures, or marks. (*Device*, in heraldry, signifies the armorial bearings of a knight upon his shield ; and hence the secondary meaning, *ornament*).

Even gentlemen giving her &c.—Petti-coats and chemises, being the under-garments of ladies, would not be very appropriate presents from gentlemen to ladies at this day.

Page 35. Chemise—(Pr. Shemeez, Fr. *chemise*, Arabic *kamis*, a shirt or undergarment of linen). An undergarment worn by ladies.

Cambric—(From the town of Cambray).

Lawn—(Same root as *linen* ; from L. *linum* = a flax). A sort of fine linen or cambric.

Ruff—Literally, that which is made *rough* or wrinkled ; same root as *rough*. A sort of linen collar, plaited, crimped or fluted, formerly worn by both sexes.

Monstrous—Highly unnatural.

Stick out—Project.

Starched—Stiffened by the application of *starch*, a sort of white powder.

Stowe, John—An eminent English antiquary and historian, celebrated for his “Chronicles.” 1525—1605.

Gallant—A man of fashion.

Beau—(Fr.) a *fine* man, one who takes great care to deck his person.

Rapier—A light sword, with a very narrow blade, introduced from Spain, and formerly worn by gentlemen on all occasions.

Stubbs—This was a fanatic puritan who wrote, among other things, a libellous work against the match of Elizabeth with the Duke of Alencon, which he termed the union of a daughter of God with a son of Antichrist. He was accordingly tried and suffered the mutilation of right hand. This occurred in 1581.

Page 36. Cloute—A patch ; a piece of rag used to fill up or cover a hole.

“A *Cloute* upon that head

Where late the diadem stood—”——*Hamlet*.

But rather mawmets (dolls) of rags. &c.—i. e. The



monument of Elizabeth, the first time of her coronation, and the coronation itself, and other things longed for and looked for. The extravagance and display in these times has been ridiculed by some ingenious satirists; Spenser, *Augustus*, l. 10, Act II. Sc. 7.

What women in the city do I mean  
When that I say the city-women bear  
The cost of princes on unworthy show—  
To show off—To display in an ostentatious manner,  
Well-shaped—Symmetrical.  
Bronzed—Embrowned; sunburnt.  
Scornful—Haughty.

Fancy—What is the peculiar meaning of *fancy* here? What are the other meanings of the word?

Bedecked—What is the force of the prefix *be* in *bedecked*? Give all the other meanings of *be* when a prefix.

Gossip—What is the history of the word? cf. *conspire*.

#### CHAPTER IV.

Page 37. Dazzling—Fascinating.

Some travellers—Alluding specially to Marco Polo, a Venetian traveller of the thirteenth century, who explored the countries of the far east, and brought back wonderful stories of the kingdoms of Cathay and Cipango (China and Japan).

The discoveries of Columbus—The original project of Columbus was to discover a short passage to India across the Atlantic. Though he at last perceived his mistake, still he himself, and several eminent men [since his time] continued to believe that there was such a passage to the north of the great continent of America.

Page 38. The Spaniards in the more southern regions—Referring to the rich countries of Mexico and Peru, abounding in rich gold and silver mines, and both brought under the dominion of Spain in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Page 39. Prosecute—Follow up : continue.

Dropped—Abandoned ; laid aside.

Discourse—A treatise or pamphlet.

Martin Frobisher—A famous English sailor, contemporary with Drake and Hawkins.

Organise—One that sets on foot any particular scheme.

Page 40. Spanish waters—That part of the sea which lay near the Spanish possessions in America, and was navigated by the Spaniards ; specially near Caribbee Islands—cf. “ Spanish main” of the preceding chapter.

Deptford—A naval port England, in the county of Kent, 3 miles from London bridge. It has a royal dockyard, with fine wet docks, and numerous buildings of the manufacture and preservation of naval stores.

Connive at—To shut the eyes intentionally at anything ; hence to give indirect encouragement.

Page 41. Spanish Inquisition—The famous tribunal instituted to inquire into the offences against the Roman Catholic religion, and suppress heresy. It was notorious for its remorseless cruelty in punishing offenders, the usual mode of punishment being burning at the stake, called *auto-da-fe*. or “ an act of faith”.

The first court of Inquisition was founded in 1234 in Catalonia ; but in the reign Ferdinand and Isabella it was reorganised with enlarged powers.

Animosity—Active enmity.

Put off—Postpone ; delay.

Play off—Metaphor from hunting ; setting the one against the other, with a view to exhaust both.

New Spain—So the Spanish possessions of America were named.

Page 43. It was not thought to be sea-worthy—It was not in a condition to perform so long a voyage.

We are as near to heaven by sea as by land—*i.e.* we are equally obnoxious to death whether we are on land or in the sea ; when one must die, he will die whether he be on land or on water : remaining on land does not add to the security of our lives.

On ahead—In advance of the other.

More southern regions—*i.e.* Regions nearer the Equator.  
Page 44. Charles IX.—King of France, succeeded to the throne in 1560 on the death of his brother Francis II. He was the son of Henry II. and Catharine de Medicis. During his reign took place the famous massacre of St. Bartholomew, shortly after which he died smitten by the terrors of an evil conscience. 1550—1574.

Surge—Wave. Goodly—Pleasant.

Page 45. Goodly—Handsome. Cf. Hamlet. Act I. Sc. 2.

Horatio—"He was a *goodly* king."

Hamlet—"He was a king, take him for all in all."

I shall not look upon his like again.

Mannerly—Now more frequently seen in the compound *unmannerly*.

Civil—Literally *city-bred* from L. *civis*=city : opposed to *country-bred*. Cf. *Rustic* from *rus*=a country. So in As you like it, Orlando says—

"——The thorny point

Of bare distress hath ta'en from me the show  
Of smooth civility : yet I am *inland bred*  
And know some nurture—"

Act II. Sc. 7.

Christened—Named ; because a man receives his name when he is *christened* or *baptised*. *Christian* name is opposed to *surname* ; the former means the name which a man gets when he is baptised, and which becomes his peculiar name ; the latter denotes the name of his family.

Set about—Busied himself ; engaged.

Stirring—Active.

Page 46. Impetuous—Violent or headstrong in temper.

Savages—Literally *wood-born* men, from *L. silva* = wood.

Falmouth—A seaport-town of Cornwall, at the *Mouth* of the river *Fal*.

Page 47. Cope—Vault. Cf. *Paradise Lost*. IV.

“—But the starry *cope*

Of heav’n perhaps, or all the elements.

At length had gone to wrack—” 992—994.

Also Bk. I. 345.

“So numberless were the bad angels seen

Hovering on wing under the *cope* of heel.”

Nor...no greater—The double negative, instead of amounting to an affirmative, intensified the negation in Elizabethan authors. Cf. Shakespeare, *Macbeth* II. 3.

O horror ! horror ! horror ! Tongue *nor* heart,

*Cannot* conceive, *nor* name thee !

His one idea—*One* is emphatic.—His ruling idea &c

Land of promise—A biblical phrase, applied to Canaan, because it was promised by God to Abraham and his posterity. *Genesis*. XXIV. 7. &c.

“ The Lord God of heaven, which took me from my father’s house, and the land of my kindred, and which spake unto me, and swore unto me, saying, Unto thy seed will I give this land : he shall send his angel before thee, and thou shalt take a wife unto thy son from thence.

Page 48. Usage—Treatment : also used in the sense of *custom*.

Their Lord God suffered them—The white men were not a superior race of beings, in as much as they were equally liable to hunger and cold like the natives.

Taskmaster—One whose business is to impose a *task* on another ; as the Hebrews were under cruel taskmasters in Egypt, when there “ arose up a new king that knew not Joseph.”

Page 49. Sail—Why not *sails* ?

With one voice—Unanimously.

Page 50. The hand of God—*i. e.* the vengeance of God ; a righteous retribution.

Outrages—Deeds of violence.

Slandered—Spoken evil of ; (*slander* is etymologically same as *scandal* ; Cf. *desk, dish ; bank, bench* &c.

Looked for—Expected.

More tongue than was needfull—*i. e.* More inclined to argue with, than obey the orders of, their leader.

Dainty—Delicate.

To them—In their opinion.

Page 51. Vertues—Virtues ; qualities.

Relation—Detailed account.

Calling—Profession ; position or rank.

As else—As well.

Is sufficient witness—Sufficiently proves the fact.

Page 52. Made a bet—Laid a wager. (*Bet* comes from the A. S. *bad*, a pledge.)

Outlay—Money *laid out* on some business ; expense

Look for—seek after.

Page 54. Interest—What are the different meanings of this word as used in para. 2 ?

Flagged—Languished, abated.

He was sundry times chargeable unto Raleigh—*i. e.* Many times he caused heavy expenses to Raleigh.

Page 55. Call—a parley.

Lying about—Remaining scattered here and there.

Patent—An official document conferring a privilege as a “patent of peerage,” a “patent of monopoly” &c.

## CHAPTER V.

Page 57. She had been a centre &c.—*Centre*=rallying point: her name was made the ostensible pretence by disaffected men in several conspiracies. Cf. Student's Hume, 322—23.

“Among the nobility and gentry there were many who were zealously attached to the Catholic religion, and who would gladly, by a combination with foreign powers, or even at the expense of a civil war, have placed Mary on the throne of England..... Elizabeth now found that she had reason to expect little tranquillity so long as the Scottish Queen remained prisoner in her hands.”

The real question of the day—The real source of danger (from the ambition of Philip II. of Spain.)

Hurried on—Hastened.

Philip could only interfere &c.—Because Mary was, after Elizabeth, the rightful heir of England.

Page 58. He found England in the way of his plans—*i. e.* England was a stumbling block to his ambitious designs. *To stand in the way of*=to obstruct, impede.

England was the key &c.—*i. e.* The possession of England would be a necessary step to his making impression upon Protestantism; the possession of England would give him an easy entrance into the heart of Protestantism. (*Key* is that which commands entrance.)

Problem—A matter involving difficulty and doubt

By the attitude of Philip—*viz*, his attempt to conquer England in his own name: this attitude of Philip served to unite all parties and make them stand round their Queen.

Reckless—Heedless; bold to a fault.

Singeing King Philip's beard—A contemptuous phrase. *Singeing*=burning. In this sense it is used in Hamlet.

“—till our ground,

*Singeing* its pate against the burning zone,

Make Ossa like a wart—” Act V. sc. 1. 272.

Once for all—At once, and finally.

Page 59. Galley-slave—A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley. *Galley* was the name of an ancient war-vessel, propelled by oars. The task of labouring at the oars was imposed upon the wretched captives of war.

Page 60. Manships—To *man* a ship is to fill it with the proper number of sailors: so “to man a fortress.”

Got together—Collected.

Tonnage—Burden.

Vice-admiral—One next to, or *in place of*, the admiral. From what language has *admiral* come?

Portland—An island or rather a peninsula of Dorsetshire, in the English Channel opposite to Weymouth.

Tilbury—A small village and parish of the county of Essex. Some traces of the camp formed by Queen Elizabeth in 1588 are still to be found here.

Tyrant—Give the history of this word.

Under God—Next to my hope in God.

Page 61. Of a king of England too—This is emphatic, England being the cradle of liberty.

Foul scorn—Gross shame or dishonour.

Virtues—Valour. (This is the older meaning of the

word *virtue*, literally signifies *manliness* from the Latin *vir*=a man; hence the quality which pre-eminently belongs to a *man*, viz. courage. In Mod. English the word is used in a much more general sense.)

Put out all sail—*i. e.* He spread all the sails that the ship could bear, in order to give it full speed.

Page 62. General engagement—Regular or pitched battle.

Galleon—(Sp. Spanish for a heavy-lading vessel.

Retaliate—To return an injury : properly, to return the *like for like*. (L. *re* and *talis* like.)

Slackened their sails—*i. e.* Diminished the speed of their vessels.

Battered—Assailed.

Right honourably—What is the meaning of *right* here?

As to a set field—*Set*=appointed, or fixed before hand.

Page 63. Grapple with the enemy's ships—To *grapple* a ship is to lay hold of it with an iron hook or otherwise, and then to fight hand to hand. This was the custom in ancient times.

Better advised—More prudent or considerate.

Found fault with—Complained against; censured.

Building—Make.

Charging—Tonnage, freight.

He had greatly endangered &c.—*Had*=*would have*.

Board—To go on board an enemy's ship and capture it.

Contrariwise—On the contrary.

Squadrons—Divisions of a fleet.

Order of knighthood—See *Note on Southey*; p. 61.

Page 64. Walloon—An inhabitant of that part of Flanders which lies between the Scheldt and the Lys.

Fleming—People of Flanders.



Dunkirk—A strong military position in Flanders, which was the possession of England from 1672 to 1679.

Brimstone—Sulphur.

Apparition—Same root as *apparition*. Literally, *appearance*, hence used in the sense of a *ghost*.

Cables—Anchor-ropes.

Hoist—To raise up.

Page 65. Gravelines—A fortified seaport-town of France, 12 miles from Calais. It stands in a marshy plain protected from the sea by sand hills or *dunes*, which can be easily laid under water.

Nimble steerage—Activity in turning the course of a ship; dexterous turning.

Sore—Severely.

A pike's length asunder—Separate from one another by the length of a pike: *pike* is a kind of spear.

Broadside—A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at the same time.

Failed them—Were exhausted.

Pluck their feathers—Damage them; diminish their strength, as a bird, by plucking feathers.

We set on a brag countenance—We assumed a boastful attitude.

Page 66. Harwich—A town of Essex, on the German Ocean. It possesses one of the best harbours on the east coast of England, which is defended by two forts, and is much used for refuge in easterly winds.

Boisterous—Stormy.

Uncouth—Used in the older sense of *unknown*; *i.e.* unexplored. It is needless to add that; *couth* is the participle of the A.S. verb *cunnan* = to know, existing in the auxiliary *could*.

Stuff—Ingredients; materials. Cf. Julius Caesar—

Was this in Cæsar Ambition ?

Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*

## CHAPTER VI.

Page 67. His step-son Essex—Essex was the son of the Countess of Essex by her former husband, before she had married the Earl of Leicester in 1578. He was the prime favorite of the Queen after the death of Leicester, he was executed in 1601 for his rash and unfortunate insurrection.

Put up with—To suffer an injury or indignity without resenting it : Cf. “to *pocket* an insult.”

Page 68. Colin Clout—The subject of a scurrilous satire by John Skelton (d. 1529), but better known as a name applied by Spenser to himself in the “*Faerie Queene*” and “*Shepherd’s Calender*.”

As was my trade—*Trade* here = *wont*, *habit*.

Hore—Mod. *Hoary* or gray.

Keeping my sheep—A pastoral way of saying “continuing my studies or meditations. Poets frequently compare themselves to shepherds and their studies or poetic meditations to keeping flocks. Cf. Milton’s *Lycidas*, a pastoral elegy, in honor of Milton’s College friend John King :—23—24 &c.

“ For we were nurst upon the self-same hill, (Cambridge)

Fed the same flock, by fountain, shade and rill. ”

Pipe’s delight—*pipe* or the shepherd’s flute is here symbolic of poetry or song. Observe the old genitive termination *es* in *pipes* instead of the modern *’s*, as *Mullaes shore* above.

Yshrilled—Sounded ; made a *shrill* noise. (The *y* in *yshrilled* is the relic of the old Anglo Saxon participial prefix

"ye", afterwards changed into i, and lastly dropped altogether. This *y* was used, though very rarely, as late as the time of Milton. Cf. Milton's *L'Allegro*. "In heaven's fields Euphrosyne," l. 12. (*Yelpet* = called) And *Mauber*, "*yelpet* by the name of dogs." The prefix *bein* *led* *ed*, *letprent* *de*, is merely a corruption of *ye*.

How he hight—How he was called, (*Hight* = *called*: past participle of the A. S. *hatan*=to call: used by old writers.) Cf. Chaucer, *Knights Tale*—2.

"There was a duk that highte Thersers  
Of Athens he was lord and Governour."

See also Byron's *Childe Harold*, Opening—

"Childe Harold was he hight."

Did yelerpe—Called (For *y* Cf. *yshrille* *l* above.)

Shepherd of the Ocean—Ralegh is so called because of his maritime adventures.

Main-sea—A tautology. (*main*=sea)

Provoked—Urged, excited.

Fit.—Tune.

Emulating—An obsolete form of *emulating*; attempting to equal or excel.

Skill—A craft, profession, or an accomplishment.

Could—Knew. (A. S. *Cunnan*=to know. *Can* was used as a principal verb in old English, as late as the time of Shakespeare. Now it has dwindled into an auxiliary. The *l* in *could* is no part of the original word: it has crept into the word from a false analogy with *would*. *Cuncouth* is literally *unknown*, hence strange, odd &c.)

Page 69. Colin—Here Colin evidently refers to Spenser's fellow shepherd Ralegh.

Cynthia—The moon; a surname of Diana. The Roman Diana, who represented the moon, was called Cynthia from mount Cynthus where she was born.

Lady of the sea—Queen Elizabeth, because the sea is the peculiar element of the English people. (*Lady of the sea* applies also to the moon, because the moon controls the ebbs and flows of the ocean : as in Shakespeare's Henry. IV, Part I. Falstaff says—

“ We are gentlemen of the shade (thieves), minions of the moon ; being governed, as the sea is, *by the moon*. ”

Faultless—Qualifies *him*. *Debar'd*=banished ; excluded.

Wend—An obsolete verb=*go* : existing in modern English only as the past tense of *go*.

First three books of the Faerie Queene—The Faerie Queene is an allegorical romance intended to be completed in twelve books, six only of which were all that Spenser could write. The characters are all of them of a double nature, 1st typifying some moral virtue, 2ndly, representing some courtier of Elizabeth ; e. g. *Gloriana* is Glory or Magnificence in its highest sense, and also the symbolic name of Elizabeth.

Kindly reception—What is the force of *ly* in *kindly* ?

Lyking—Favour.

Granted him a pension &c.—It is worth while to remember that Spenser was the first poet-laureate of England [A poet-laureate is a poet who receives a pension from the Court. and in return writes odes and and songs on marriages, births and other festivals of the royal household.]  
Page 70. Fashion—To train or breed up.

Discipline—Teaching ; breeding.

Maid of honor—A female attendant upon a queen.

Blown over—Subsided, as a storm.

Reprisals—Attacks by way of retaliation.

To wink at—To shut the eyes at anything, hence indirectly to encourage it.

Page 71. Riding at anchor—A nautical phrase, meaning to be floating at rest.

**Pestored**—Crowded together, from Ital. *pesta*=a crowd. Cf. Milton's *Comus*.—l. 7.

“Contin'd, and *pester'd* in this pincold here,  
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being.”

**Romaging**—Confused. (*Romage* is a nautical term for the thorough clearing out of a ship's cargo; hence also *bustle* or *confusion* which attends the lading and unlading a ship; hence lastly, confusion. Shakspeare has *romage* for confusion in *Hamlet*: Act I. Sc. 1.

“The source of this our watch and the chief head  
Of this post-haste and *romage* in the land.”

**Shrouded**—Concealed.

**Weigh anchor**—To raise up anchor, with a view to start off.

**Get away**—Escape.

Page 72. **Tackle**—Rigging.

**Better sort**—*Sort*=rank.

Page 73. **Ransom**—Redemption money; money paid by one to be released from captivity. ( *L. re* and *emo*, to buy).

**In the mean season**—In the mean time.

**Overmatched**—Overpowered.

**Unsavoury**—Full of bad smells.

**List**—Chose. *List* is etymologically connected with *lust*.

**Sent unto**—Sent for.

Page 74. **Looked upon**—Regarded.

**Grasped**—Comprehended thoroughly.

**Puppet kings**—*i.e.* Mere tools in his hands.

**Privateer**—An armed *private* vessel commissioned to seize and plunder an enemy's ships.

**Counted no cost**—Did not at all think of the losses they would probably have to sustain.

**Larger**—Stronger.

Page 75. Bewitch—Seduce, as if with a charm.

Obedience—Allegiance.

His opposition to Spain grew more and more statesmanlike—*i. e.* Began to be guided more by policy than by sudden impulses.

Darien—Otherwise called *Panama*.

Bessy—A colloquial contraction of Elizabeth.

Page 76. The Earl doth use it with good temper—*i. e.* he behaves discreetly.

Page 77. Elizabeth was just starting on a progress—*Starting on*=setting out; commencing. *Progress* is a journey of state, *i. e.* one made by a sovereign through parts of his dominions. Elizabeth was leaving London to take a circuit through the different parts of her kingdom.

Riding like Alexander—Alexander was celebrated for his skill in horsemanship. When only 16 years of age he tamed the noble horse Bucephalus, which no other persons could mount.

Hunting like Diana—Diana, the Greek Artemis, was the goddess of hunting and chastity. She had a three-fold character, *viz.*, she was the moon in heaven, Dian—or goddess of chastity and hunting on earth, and Proserpine or wife of Pluto in the infernal regions.

Walking like Venus—Walking majestically like the goddess of beauty.

Playing like an Orpheus—*Playing*=performing upon the flute. Orpheus was the fabled inventor of lyre in Greek mythology. He had such an extraordinary command over the instrument which he invented that he could melt even stones by his plaintive notes. On the death of his beloved Eurydice he visited hell, and there so pleased Pluto by his performance that even the inexorable Pluto consented to restore Eurydice to life.

Overstrained—Exaggerated.

Distemper—Anger ; Lit., the act of losing one's temper ; hence *anger*. It is also used for a disease. *Distemper* for *anger* occurs in Hamlet, III, 2.

The King Sir, is in his retirement, marvellous *distempered*." Page 78. To break his gall in sunder—To break his heart in pieces ; *gall* was believed to be the seat of anger, as *liver* was the seat of the animal passions.

Tantalus torment—Alludes to the fate of Tantalus, a mythical king of Lydia, represented by the poets as punished in hell with an insatiable thirst, and placed up to the chin in the midst of a pool of water, which, however, flows away as soon as he attempts to taste it. Hence the modern word *tantalize*.

Break with laughing—*Break*=burst the sides.

Scramble—To jostle rudely.

Until I saw the iron walking—i. e. Till I saw cold steel also joining the fray ; till swords were drawn.

Orlando Furioso—(Orlando the Mad) one of Charlemagne's paladins and nephews. He is the hero of Ariosto's epic poem of "Orlando Furioso" (mad), and is represented as having run mad at the faithlessness of his beloved Angelica.

Angelica—An infidel princess of exquisite beauty and consummate coquetry. She is represented to have come all the way from the farthest Asia to show dissension among the Christians in Paris, who were besieged by two hosts of infidels, one from Spain, another from Africa. Orlando falls desperately in love with her. But the coquette herself falls in love with Medoro, an obscure youthful squire, which so deeply hurt Orlando that he ran mad with jealousy and indignation:

Carrack—A large ship of burden.

Dartmouth—A seaport-town of Devonshire, situated 25 miles from Exeter. It is a coast-guard station.

Page 79. "Bartholomew fair"—A fair held in West Smithfield between 1133 and 1855, on St. Bartholomew's day (August 24.)

Capture—Abstract for concrete ; the captured vessel.

Malle—A portmanteau, bag, *mail*; Fr. *malle*.

Page. 80. Such hath been the spoils of musk—There were large quantities of amber and musk among the spoils; so it was easy for Cecil to "smell them." *Amber* is a fossil resin of a yellowish colour, much esteemed in former times as a perfume.

Return him with me—*Return* is used transitively for "bring back." *Him* agrees with *whomsoever* at the beginning of the sentence: it is properly speaking pleonastic.

Inquisition—For inquiry.

Lighted upon—Accidentally met with. *Light* is an abbreviation of *alight*.

Damask—A kind of cloth with figures of various patterns, such as flowers &c. originally woven at Damascus and hence the name.

I have taken order—*i. e.* I have taken the necessary measures.

Though I fear the bird hath flown for jewels—*For* = *in respect of*: though I am afraid the opportunity is gone as regards jewels &c.

Confluence—Concours; gathering.

Except—(Conjunc.) Unless.

Stagger—Hesitate.

The name of Commissioners &c—The people of this place are so familiar with the name of Commissioner that they are not much afraid of it.



Page 81. Which I cannot choose—Which I cannot help doing.

Belike—Perhaps ; probably.

Grace—To dignify or raise by an act of favour ; to honor  
Greedy—Eager.

To recover the conceit of—*conceit* is not used here in a bad sense as in modern English ; here it, simply means [that he tried] all means to wipe away the memory of his brutish offence (the love of intrigue).

Page 82. Squabbling—Wrangling noise ; quarrel.

Alderman—The magistrate of a town next in rank below the mayor.

If it be upon the wildest heath &c.—*i. e.* Even if it would require me to meet them upon the wildest heath (a most disagreeable place.)

Less than mine own—Less than my original outlay.

## CHATER VII.

Page 84. Manor—The dwelling of a nobleman. Literally, *a dwelling*, from *L. maneo*, to dwell.

Journey—Give derivation of this word.

A lease of ninety-nine years—Because churchlands being held *in wort main*, could be alienated in perpetuity. So with a our own *Devollwar* property.

Absolute possession—An unconditional possession ; a possession in perpetuity.

See—Originally, the papal *seat* or authority 'at Rome ; hence the seat or jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop. (Same root as seat.)

To make the gift conditional upon a promise &c.—*i. e.* The appointment of the new bishop involved this condition *viz.* that he would promise &c.

Page 85. Convey over—Transfer.

Frebendary—A clergyman attached to a cathedral church, so called because he enjoys a *prebend* or stipend out of the estate of the church to which he is attached.

Annuity—An *annual* allowance or pension. L. *annus*, year.

It was the combination of the old Gothic &c.—*Gothic architecture* is the name given to the architecture of the Middle Ages *Classical*=belonging to ancient Greece and Rome. *Gothic architecture* has nothing to do with the *Goths*, but is a term of contempt bestowed by the architects of the Renaissance period (Revival of Letters) on the fit for barmidœval architecture, which they termed *Gothic* or *clumsy*, fit for barbarians.

Tapestry—A kind of carpet-work with wrought figures used in decorating walls.

Wainscoted—Lined with plank, as the inside of a room.

Stove—An apparatus in which fire is made for warming a room or for culinary purposes.

Page. 86. Orchard—Lit., a *yard* or enclosure for *worts* or vegetables : a garden of fruit-trees, especially apple-trees. (A. S. *Ortge-ard*.)

Delicacies—Rarities.

Conquests of Mexico and Peru—Mexico was brought under the dominion of Spain by Fernando Cortes in 1520. Peru was conquered by Pizzaro a few years later. The cruelties of the Spaniards to the natives are without a parallel in history.

Exchequer—Treasury.

Ambition—What is the history of the word ?

Page 87. On a level—On the same level ; on an equal footing. *a*=same, equal : Cf. Hamlet, Act V. Scene ~

"These foils (swords) have all a length" ! *i. e.* equal length.

Laid aside—Relinquished ; given up.

Manca—A fabulous city of great size, wealth, and population, in El Dorado on the west shore of Lake Parime, and at the mouth of a great river which empties itself into that lake. The houses were said to be covered with plates of gold

El Dorado—[*Sp.* the *golden land*] A name given by the Spaniards to an imaginary country, supposed, in the 16th Century, to be situated in South America, between the rivers Orinoco and Amazon, and abounding in gold and all manners of precious stones.

Trough—A long, hollow vessel, generally for holding water or any other liquid.

Page 88. Billet—A small log of wood used as fuel. For the supposed wealth of El Dorado, Cf. Scott's Kenilworth Ch , I.

" In the New World have I been, man—in the Eldorado, where urchins play at cherry-pit with diamonds, and country wenches thread rubies for necklaces, instead of rowan-tree berries ; where the pantiles are made of pure gold, and the paving stones of virgin silver. "

Land of promise—Properly applied to Canaan, which was promised to the seed of Abraham. Hence it metaphorically means any place which is ardently longed for.

Towards the sunset—In the direction of the setting sun, *i. e.* the west.

Draw water from the east—Help to keep Raleigh away from the court (which was in an easterly direction from Sherborne.) [*Water* is a play upon *Walter*]

The same alterations that we hold—The altered state in which we now are (altered from our former state.)

Page 89. Alterations—Further changes.

He would have savoured very much of the ass—He would have been stupid like ass, (to *savour* is to *smell*, i. e., to have the quality of.)

Page 90. Wherries—Light boats.

Labyrinth of rivers—An endless maze of rivers.

Page 91. The flood of the sea—The tide ; the current of water which ran from the sea into the interior of the river, and consequently helped them in their voyage *up* the river.

Reach—A straight portion of a stream or river, as from one turn to another.

To draw ourselves to harder allowance—To induce ourselves to scantier fare.

Page 92. The line—The Equator.

Herbal—A book containing the names or descriptions of plants, their quality &c.

Carnation—Flesh-colour (L. *caro*, flesh).

Crimson—Literally “produced from worm,” from the Sans. *krimaja*, from *krimi*, a worm, and the root *jan* to generate ; hence the red colour squeezed out of the cochineal insect : lastly, any deep-red colour. Cf. *purple*.

Canoe—An American word : A vessel made of the hollow trunk of a tree.

Page 93. Refiner—One who *refines* or purifies metals.

Ore—Gold and silver when not purified.

Pilot—Guide.

To keep the meaner sorts—To restrain the lower people (among my followers).

Venison—Flesh of game *hunted* ; any high kind of flesh e. g. *deer*. L. *venor*, to hunt.

Page 94. Discourse—Conversation.

That had no help of learning &c.—I was surprised to

see that a man could be so wise in conversation and so polite in behaviour without having ever received any education or good breeding.

Page 95. Shift—Properly speaking, an under-garment; a shirt; but here used for a *change of raiments*.

Somewhat—Used as a substantive.

Page 96. Their hearts were cold—i. e. Their spirits were damped; they were dejected.

Sober—Sad: now used in a slightly different sense; *serious*.

Shoot at—Aim at; aspire to.

Page 97. Englands greatest poet—Shakespeare.

Ben Jonson—See *note on Southey*.

Page 98. Probably from his own lips Shakespeare heard &c.—This is simply a conjecture, unsupported by any evidence. On the contrary, there is ample evidence to show that Shakespeare's *Tempest* was written at a much later date than that of the publication of Raleigh's pamphlet.

Disastrous—A relic of the old astrological belief. Stars were believed at particular positions to be propitious or hostile to the fortunes of a man. Cf. *Malignant, Aspect, Influence &c.*

Page 99. Wherein I spoke of most disastrous chances &c.—The passage is taken from Act I., Scene 3, where Othello is speaking before the Duke and the assembled senators how he had won the heart of Desdemona.

Chances—Accidents.

Moving—Exciting pity; affecting.

Portance—(Connected with the *spoke*), demeanour; carriage.

In my traveller's history—Some editors read "In my travel's history," which makes better sense.

Antre—A cave or den.

Idle—Barren. (Used only by Shakespeare in this sense.)

It was my hint &c. — *Hint*=theme. Cf. *Tempest*, II. i.

“—Our *hint* of woe

Is common—.”

Anthropophagi—Compounded of two Greek words meaning *man-eaters*.

He felt the pathos of the situation—Shakespeare realized the situation of Caliban and hit the most affecting part of it; he hit the very feelings which would be felt by a man when placed in the situation of Caliban.

Strok'dst—*To stroke* is to rub gently with the hand, by way of expressing kindness or tenderness; to caress.

Mad'st much of—*To make much* of is to treat with fondness. The meaning of the passage is this;—you cajoled me by all means simply to cheat me out of my secrets.

Wouldst give me water with berries &c.—Some preparation of coffee is here hinted at. The drink was not known in England at that time, and so it appears that Shakespeare had got the idea of it from report.

The bigger light &c.—Of course meaning the sun and the moon. The expression is biblical; Cf., *Genesis* I. 16.

“And God made two great lights: the greater light to *rule the day* the lesser light to *rule the night*.”

Qualities—Properties; peculiarities.

Brine-pit—A salt-spring; opposed to the “*fresh springs*.”

Cursed be I that did so—*i. e.* I little knew then that shall use all my information to make me more miserable.

But thy vile race &c.—*i. e.* Education was of no avail in rooting out your innate wickedness; however much I

tried to superinduce virtuous dispositions in you, my attempts were baffled by your own inherent wickedness.

Could not abide to be with—Could not subsist together.

My profit on't—The advantage the greater knowledge &c.—For the same idea Cf. Macaulay's Essay on Oliver, para. I. "Who regarded the house-soldier as a monster, half man and half beast &c."

Prospero—The exiled Duke of Milan, who was versed in the secret arts, and could control the elements. The *Tempest* was his own raising, and was brought about to accomplish some object of his own.

Page 102. To be beforehand with—To anticipate.

Pres.—Enlist into service: (also *impress*).

Poursuivant—(Generally spelt *pursuivant*). A state messenger. (Literally one who *pursues* or follows another; same as *pursuant*, from pursue).

Gravesend—A market-town of Kent, on the south side of the Thames, 20 miles from London. The inhabitants are much engaged in sea-faring employments.

Lighted—For *alighted*.

Main-yard—*Yards* are the horizontal beams that cross a mast.

Page 103. Nothing—Used adverbially; in no way.

Omen—Sign; prognostic.

Transport—A vessel employed for *transporting* soldiers or warlike stores from one place to another.

Ran the way of—Rushed headlong into.

Page 104. Put out of their pain—Died.

Tearing of the ordinance—Bursting of cannon: *ordnance* should be written *ordnance* in modern English.

Page 105. Figured—Represented.

The town was carried &c.—What is the meaning of *carried* here?

With a sudden fury—A sudden and fierce onset of assault.

Capitulated—Surrendered.

Porto Real—A seaport town of Spain, in the province of Seville, 5 miles from Cadiz. *Roads*=harbours.

Cadiz and Seville—Two great commercial cities of Spain. Cadiz (ancient Gades) was founded by the Carthaginians.

Page 107. Which would have been a perpetual thorn of Philip's side—Which would have given the English a perpetual handle to annoy the King of Spain.

Advisedly—Wisely ; with deliberation.

In good part—Favorably ; in a propitious mood.

Page 108 If my life had ended w.thal &c.—So great is the debt of gratitude that I owe her, that even if I had died in her service, I should have died her debtor.

But it is not borrowed &c.—*It*=life: My life is not a property of my own, but merely borrowed from the Queen, who is the real owner of it; and I shall gladly repay it to her whenever she shall have occasion to ask it from me.

I have not wanted good words &c.—Used ironically. *Usance*=usage, treatment.

Others could see the great importance of this victory—Cf. Macaulay, Essay on Bacon :—

"He (Essex) returned, after performing the most brilliant military exploit that was achieved on the Continent by English arms during the long interval which elapsed between the battle of Agincourt and that of Blenheim."

Worn out—Exhausted.

Page 109. Self-summed—*Summed*, or collected, within himself.

Swayed—Moved to and fro; one must not not be the sport of all sorts of passion.



Out of which he has to make the best &c.—Which it is his duty to use to the best advantage for himself and his fellow-creatures.

It appertaineth to every man &c.—*i.e.* It belongs to or is a peculiar characteristic of, a wise man &c.

To draw tog ther—Connected with “the *unknown future* ;” to bring before the mind’s eye the unknown future, and so to be prepared for the calamities which are in store for us.

Into sufferance—In order that a man may be able to *suffer* or bear a calamity bravely : *sufferance* is used in the obsolete sense of *bearing a misery or pain*.

The one beholding afar off &c.—Our physical eye can only inform us of things which are actually present before us ; but our “mind’s eye” gives us a knowledge of things which lie far away in the regions of futurity and so enables us to provide for them before hand.

That those things of this world &c.—*That*=in order that. “Those things of this world in which we live”=those things which are, as it were, a condition of our earthly life ; “the heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to” of Hamlet.

Be not strange unto us—Do not take us by surprise. A wise man, by preparing himself for the calamities which are incident to life, will not be taken by surprise when they actually happen.

As to feebleness—As they appear to be strange to feeble-minded men who are swayed with every blast of passion. *Feebleness* is abstract for concrete, *weak-minded men*.

Participating immortality—Partaking of the immortality of God.

Knowing our destinies to be of God—*i. e.* Fully aware

of our destiny of being dissolved into the essence of God.

All one—Just the same, all the same; by placing our hopes in a higher and better world, we regard all worldly things in the same light; *i. e.* are neither elated by prosperity, nor dejected by adversity.

Page 110. Which is now as then it was—Your wife is now no more yours, than she was before her marriage.

Journey—Pilgrimage.

Her inheritance—*i. e.* Heaven, which is the inheritance of all virtuous men.

Multiply harms—Cf. Shakespeare, *Othello*;—Act I. Sc. 3.

“To mourn a mischief that is past and gone,  
Is the next way to draw new mischief on.”

Entertaineth—Admits; receives.

By how much it is subject to passion &c.—“By how much” implies equality of excess. The mind of man the more it yields to useless sorrow, the more it deviates from its Maker.

“It shows a will most incorrect to heaven” *Hamlet*.

But the living to death—Continual and unavailing grief shortens life.

Page 111. How Elizabeth’s head was stronger than her heart—*i. e.* How her strong sense was sure, in the long run to get the better of her passions; she was never hurried by her passions to commit acts prejudicial to the interests of her state.

He had been educated &c....originality—*i. e.* Statesmen who come to their high offices after having received a systematic political training are apt to be guided more by old precepts and examples than original judgments of their own; hence professional training is hostile to originality in statesmen.

Whilst keeping his eye on &c.—Whilst never losing sight of.

Stumbling-block—Something over which one *stumbles* in his way ; hence an obstacle.

Page 112. Chatham—A town and parish of England in the county of Kent, about 30 miles from London. It is the seat of a fine military and naval arsenal and contains vast warehouses, extending over a mile, and where all the operations necessary for the most extensive naval architecture are carried on.

Swore many men &c.—Admitted many men into the vacant places, after having made them take the professional oaths.

Privy Chamber — A private apartment in a royal mansion.

Liking, furtherance—*Liking* is simply *passive approbation* ; *furtherance* is *active assistance*.

Page 113. Alarm—The same word as *alarm*. What is the etymology of *alarm* ?

We made accompt &c.—(*Accompt* is the same word as *account*, more obsolete ; for the double form Cf. *Comptroller* and *Controller*.) We accounted or considered ourselves as lost men.

Page 114. To his peril—at the risk of his own life.

Cast down—Dispirited,

God doth judge—I take God to witness ; God knows my heart.

Page 115. Sir Christopher Blount—A follower of Essex put to death in 1601 for siding with that nobleman in his rash and unfortunate insurrection.

Insinuations—Hints or indirect allusions by way of slander.

Surmises—Unfavorable suspicions.

Taxed—Blamed ; charged. Cf. Hamlet. I. 4.

“ This heavy-headed revel east and west

Makes us traduced and *taxed* of other nations.”

In his greatest actions of service—When occupied with the most important duties.

Before others &c.—*Before*=in preference of.

Fayal—One of the Azores Islands.

Page 116. Up into the country—In the interior.

Cooped up—Confined. [*Coop* is literally anything hollow, as a *cup* ; same root as *cup* ; hence a box or cage for fowls or small animals ; hence the verb *to coop*, or confine.

Greeted—Received.

Page 118. Bearing down upon—A nautical phrase=approaching or driving with a fair wind.

Put off from the town—*To put off*=to leave land, as a ship ; to leave the shore.

Estranged looks—Cold or unfamiliar looks.

Fan the quarrel—Met., from fanning a fire. They tried by all means to widen the breach between Essex and Raleigh.

Get over—To overcome or subdue.

Page 119. Precedence—Right of going before, or occupying a more honorable place.

Earl Marshal—See *notes* on Warren Hastings, para, 186.

## CHAPTER IX.

Page 120. Under a king of Huguenot blood, if no longer of Huguenot faith—Henry IV., became king of France after the assassination of Henry III. in 1589. He was utterly indifferent in matters of religion and had twice changed it before he came to the throne. He was a pro

stant when he came to the throne, but the necessity of his affair compelled him to abjure protestantism in 1563. But though he became a Catholic, still he treated the Huguenots with great toleration. His Edict of Nantes (1598) secured to the Huguenots the free exercise of their religion. Cf. Buckle, Vol. II. p. 11.

"Only five years after he had solemnly abjured Protestantism, he published the celebrated Edict of Nantes, by which for the first time, a Catholic government granted to heretics a fair share of civil and religious rights. This [was] unquestionably, the most important event that had yet occurred in the history of French Civilization."

Page 121. On one occasion, when the Queen would not listen to him &c.—Cf. Student's Hume, p. 316.

"Being once engaged in a dispute with her about the choice of a governor for Ireland, he was so heated in the argument that he entirely forgot the rules both of duty and civility, and turned his back upon her in a contemptuous manner. Her anger, naturally prompt and violent, rose at this provocation; and she instantly gave him a box on the ear, adding a passionate expression suited to his impertinence. Instead of recollecting himself, and making the submission due to her sex and station, he clapped his hand to his sword, and swore that he would not bear such usage were it from Henry VIII. himself; and he immediately withdrew from court."

Put up with an affront—Pocket an insult.

In a passion—In an angry mood of mind.

Page 122. He was the very soul of her policy—*i. e.* He gave life and effectiveness to her policy just as the soul gives vitality to the frame.

England was going on &c.—England was fast progressing in wealth and civilization, leaving her antiquated; *i. e.* the generation that grew up around her regarded her opinions as behind the spirit of the age.

Oblong face—*i. e.* Face rather long in proportion to its breadth ; (L. *ob*=and *longus*=long.)

Hooked—Curved, like a *hook*.

Drop—Something hanging like a *drop*, as a hanging diamond ornament &c.

Air—Demeanour ; carriage : What are the different meanings of *air* ?

Page 123. Shot with silver threads—" Shot pattern" in weaving is the effect produced by using the threads of one colour lengthwise, and those of another colour breadth-wise.

Train—The sweeping part of a lady's robe. Literally that which is drawn behind ; L. *traho*, to draw.

Fretting—Murmuring.

The rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone—Cf. Student's Hume, p. 347.

"Hugh O'Neale, nephew to Shan O'Neale or the Great O'Neale, had been raised by the Queen to the dignity of Earl of Tyrone ; but having murdered his cousin, son of that rebel, and being acknowledged head of his clan, he preferred the pride of barbarous licence and dominion to the pleasures of opulence and tranquillity, and he fomented all those disorders by which he hoped to weaken or overturn the English government."

Jesuits in disguise—See *Ante* ; p. 19.

Vulnerable point—Most exposed to wound ; L. *vulnus*, wound. Ireland is generally called *the Achilles' heel* of England ; *i. e.* the quarter where England may be most easily attacked.

Page 124. Armistice—(Fr.) A short *stoppage of arms* or hostilities by mutual agreement.

He burst in upon the queen when she least expected him &c.—Cf. Student's Hume, p. 348.

"Though besmeared with dirt and sweat, he hurried upstairs to the presence-chamber, then to the privy-chamber, nor stopped till he was in the Queen's bed-chamber, who was newly risen, and was sitting with her hair about her face."

Page 125. His conduct was examined by the Council &c.—Student's Hume, 349.

"Elizabeth had often expressed her intentions of having him tried in the star-chamber; but her tenderness for him prevailed at last over her severity, and she was contented, to have him only examined by the privy council. \* \* The council deprived him of all his public offices, and sentenced him to return to his own house, there to continue a prisoner till it should please Her Majesty to relaxe this and the rest of his sentence."

Bring about—Accomplish.

Relent—Soften.

Evaporate—Lit. vapour away; disappear or subside.

For he will ascribe the alteration &c.—*Alteration* is here equivalent to *his restoration to royal favour*. If you exert your influence with the Queen to bring about an alteration in his present state, *i. e.* restore him to the Queen's favour, then he will ascribe the change more to the fickleness of the Queen than to any good will of yours.

Pusillanimity—Littlemindedness; levity.

Page 126. Knowing that you work &c.—He (Essex) will believe that you have spoken for him more to flatter the Queen than out of any love towards him.

The less make him—The less you help him to regain his lost power.

Decline—Sink down.

I read your destiny—I am sure your fate is sealed; you ruin your own prospects.

Fell in—Expired.

The Queen did not renew it—For a detailed account see Student's Hume, p. 349.

Alarmed—[*Alarm* (Italian *al arme*, to arms) is originally the cry of the sentinel to the garrison on the approach of an enemy; a signal of danger; hence the modern meaning of *fear*; sometimes used in the sense of *tumult bustle*. *Alarum* was the older form, used by the Elizabethan authors.]

Wild—Mad; because no sane man could have ventured to overturn a government with such slight means.

Indisposition—Illness.

Page 128. One of his Chief associates &c.—Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, born in 1573, was a great patron of all scholars, specially of Shakspeare. Shakspeare dedicated to him his first production, viz., 'Venus and Adonis', in 1593, and again, in the following year his second poem *Lucrece*. His public life began 1597, when he made a short expedition to the Azores with the Earl of Essex. In 1601, he took part in the conspiracy of the same nobleman, his kinsman; he was thrown into prison, and was only released by the death of the queen—Gervinus, Shakspeare Commentaries, p.p. 445—448.

He asserted that Raleigh and Cobham &c.—Cf. Macaulay's Essay on Bacon

"The Earl urged as a palliation of his frantic acts that he was surrounded by powerful and inveterate enemies, that they had ruined his fortunes, that they sought his life, and that thier persecutions had driven him to despair."

Page 129. With greater justice he accused Bacon &c.—Bacon lay under great obligations to the Earl of Essex, his patron and friend; but made a sorry requital of his patron's kindness by appearing for his prosecution. Cf. Macaulay, Essay on Bacon.



"The person on whom, during the decline of his influence, he chiefly depended, to whom he confided his perplexities, whose advice he solicited, whose intercession he employed, was his friend Bacon. The lamentable truth must be told. This man so loved, so trusted, bore a principal part in ruining the Earl's fortunes, in shedding his blood, and in blackening his memory."

Lord Keeper—An ancient officer of the crown, who was entrusted with the custody of the great seal, with authority to affix it to public documents. Now the lord chancellor is keeper of the great seal, and when there is no chancellor it is ordinarily put in commission.

One of the learned daughters of Sir Anthony Coke—  
Cf. Macaulay, Essay on Bacon—

"The second wife of Sir Nicholas and mother of Francis Bacon, was Anne, one of the daughters of Sir Anthony Coke, a man of distinguished learning who had been the tutor to Edward the sixth. \* \* \* Anne, the mother of Francis Bacon, was distinguished both as a linguist and as a theologian. She corresponded in Greek with Bishop Jewel, and translated his *Apologia* from the Latin, so correctly that neither he nor Archbishop Parker could suggest a single alteration."

Did never anything by halves—Did not do a work incompletely,

Attorney-general, Solicitor-general—Two high legal officers of the Crown, who have the management of all cases in which the Crown is a party.

Page 130. He tried to make up for it by personal kindness—Cf, Macaulay, Essay on Bacon :—

"Essex felt this disappointment keenly, but found consolation in the most munificent and delicate liberality. He presented Bacon with an estate worth near two thousand pounds, situated at Twickenham ; and this, as Bacon owned

many years later, 'with so kind and noble circumstances, as the manner was worth more than the matter'."

And not content with abstaining from appearing as his friend &c.—Cf. Macaulay's Bacon :—

"Bacon did not even preserve neutrality. He appeared as counsel for the prosecution. In that situation, he did not confine himself to what would have been amply sufficient to a verdict. He employed all his wit his rhetoric, his learning not to insure a conviction—for the circumstances were such that a conviction was inevitable—but to deprive the unhappy prisoner of all those excuses which might diminish the moral guilt of the crime and which, therefore, might incline the Queen to grant a pardon."

The Duke of Norfolk—Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk, was, during many years, one of the confidential ministers of Elizabeth : but in 1568 he entered into a secret conspiracy with Mary Queen of Scots who had recently taken refuge into England. He was once pardoned, but on his again entering into a conspiracy to release Mary he was executed in 1572. See Student's Hume, 325—326.

Elizabeth went through a hard struggle &c—Cf Student's Hume.

"The present situation of the Earl, called forth all the queen's tender affections, and kept her in the most real agitation and irresolution. She signed the warrant for his execution ; she countermanded it ; she again resolved on his death she felt a new return of tenderness."

Page 132. Little Wat—Raleigh's son.

Brought him aboard the ship—Accompanied him to his ship.

Sinecure—(L. *sine*=*without* and *cura*=*care*) An office with salary but without work. Raleigh did not like to

take his salary for nothing ; he was anxious for a conscientious discharge of his duties as a governor.

Progress—See *Ante*, p. and note.

Bear-garden—A place where bears used to be kept and baited for public amusement in the old days. The inhuman amusement consisted of the unfortunate bear being baited by dogs, and at last throttled by them. For a lively description of bear-baiting See Scott's *Kenilworth*, Ch. XVII.

" There you may see the bear lying at guard with his red pinky eyes, watching the onset of the Mastiff, like a wily captain, who maintains his defence that an assailant may venture within his danger. And then comes Sir Mastiff, like a worthy champion, in full career at the throat of his adversary --and then shall Sir Bruin teach him the reward for those who, in their over-courage, neglect the policies of war, and catching him to his arms strain him to his breast like a lusty wrestler, until rib and rib crack like the shot of a pistol!" &c.

Hangings—That which is *hung* as lining or drapery for a room, or tapestry &c.

Page 133. Hampton Court—A magnificent palace in Middlesex, founded by Cardinal Wolsey, sometime the favorite residence of Henry VIII., and afterwards extended and improved by William III., whose favorite residence it was.

Henry IV. of France—See *Ante*, p. 120, and note.

Duke of Sully—A celebrated French statesman, was the minister of finance in the reign of Henry IV., in which capacity he displayed the most brilliant ability. Upon the accession of James I., he was sent to England as the abassador of France. 1560—1641.

The tone of the Parliament which now met &c.—All the former parliaments of her reign were entirely ob-

sequious to Elizabeth ; but that which met in 1601 took a bolder and more independent tone, and complained loudly against the existing abuses. Cf. Macaulay's History of England. Ch. I.

"It was in the Parliament of 1601 that the opposition which had during forty years, been silently gathering and husbanding strength, fought at first great battle and won its first great victory. \* \* The House of Commons met in an angry and determined mood. It was in vain that a courtly minority blamed the speaker for suffering the acts of the Queen's Highness to be called in question. The language of the discontented party was high and menacing, and was echoed by the voice of the whole nation."

A new state of things—A love of constitutional freedom, and a bold spirit of attacking the prerogative.

She managed to be almost independent of Parliamentary grants—*i. e.* Her economy enabled her to carry on the government with her private income without having recourse to the parliament for subsidies.

Page 134. Pots nor pans, dish nor spoon—Large vessels as well as small vessels ; big folk and little folk ; rich men and poor men.

When danger is at our elbows—When danger is very near us. "To be at the elbow"=to be close by the side.

It is easy to drive with equal yoke—A metaphor from ploughing ; it is easy to drive the plough when the weight falls equally on both the oxen. But Bacon's similitude will not apply in the present instance, for equality of taxation does not mean that the poor shall have to pay as much as the rich ; in fact it would be an act of injustice to compel poor people to bear the expenses of the war equally with the rich. (What is the equivalent of *yoke* in Sanskrit ?)

Page 135. Motion—A proposal (Parliamentary.)

Peradventure—Perhaps *per* = by, and *adventure*, chance; *adventure* was used for chance in old English; also written *aventure*, as in Chaucer; Cant. Tales, Prologue. “By *aventure* i-falle” i. e. Met together by chance.)

His estate is not better it is set at—The property of the poor man is not worth more than it is rated or estimated by the government.

Complaint against Monopolies—See Ante p. 32, and note.

Unconscionable—Not conformed to *reason*; exceeding the limits of any reasonable claim; Inordinate.

Vinegar—(Literally ‘sour wine’; Fr. *vinagre*, from L. *vinum*, wine and *acer*, sour. *Eagre* for *sour* occurs in Hamlet I. 5.—(“Like *eagre* droppings into milk.”)

Page 136. Prerogative—(Literally the *right of voting first*, hence any [peculiar privilege.] In the English constitution, those privileges which are peculiar to the Crown, and not dependent upon the parliament; e. g.—the privileges of pardoning a criminal sentenced with capital punishment is an act of the royal prerogative &c.

Manure—(Same word as *manœuvre* ‘to work with the hand,’ to cultivate by manual labour’ L. *manus*=hand and *opus* work, through the French.) To enrich the soil, by the application of manure or a fertilizing substance.

Page 137. Truisms—Commonplace platitudes.

Protection—Properly, the establishment of such duties on goods imported as will cherish domestic industry or *protect* it; hence, generally, any measure, adopted by the government, with a view to protect domestic industry. It not unfrequently happens that a government by unwise interference, serves more to hamper the industry of the people than promote it. The ‘Corn-laws’ of England are an example of protection; they were abolished in 1846.

Over-busy legislation—Legislation unduly interfering with private industry.

By reason of our own ordnance—By reason of the Spaniards fighting with our own ordnance.

One by one—*i. e.* One opposed to one.

Resort—The act of resorting or repairing.

Assize—The *sitting* of a judge. *L. sedeo*, to sit : properly, a court held in each county twice a year, at which cases are tried by judge and jury.

Dead letter—Properly, an unclaimed letter ; hence anything which is of no use or force ; inoperative.

Thrown out by one vote—Rejected without a single dissentient voice.

Page 138. A new deputy, Lord Mountjoy—Cf. Student's Hume.

"The war was continued against the Spaniards with success ; and in 1602 Tyrone appeared before Mountjoy and made an absolute surrender of his life and fortunes to the Queen's mercy, But Elizabeth was now incapable of receiving any satisfaction from this fortunate event." p. 325.

Failing in mind and body—Was declining in health and in intellect.

She had been supposed to indicate by signs &c.—Cf. Student's Hume, p. 352.

"The council, being assembled, sent the keeper, admiral, and secretary, to know her will with regard to her successor. She answered, with faint a voice, that, as she had held a regal sceptre she desired no other than a royal successor. Cecil requesting her to explain herself more particularly, she subjoined that she would have a king to succeed her and who should that be but her nearest kinsman, the king of Scots ?"

CHATER X.

Page 139. White hall—The name of a celebrated place which was the residence of English monarchs from Henry VIII to Charles II. Charles I was beheaded in front of this palace. It was built by Cardinal Wolsey with the name of "York-place, but after the fall of that minister, it was seized by Henry VIII, and its name changed into Whitehall. It was destroyed by fire in the reign of William III.

Lord Mayor—The head of the municipal corporation of London.

Page 140. An act of parliament had given Henry VIII. &c.—Of. Hallam's Constitutional History. Ch. I.

"By a subsequent statute, (passed in the 35th year of his reign) the princesses Mary and Elizabeth were nominated in the entail, after the king's male issue, subject, however, to such conditions as he should declare, by non-compliance with which their right was to cease. This act still left it in his power to limit the remainder at his discretion. In execution of this authority, he devised the crown upon failure of issue from his children, to the heirs of the body of Mary, Duchess of suffolk, the younger of his two sisters, postponing at least, if not excluding, the royal family of Scotland descended from his elder sister Margaret.

Page 144. Bided his time—Waited for his opportunity. Suspense—Uncertain ; anxiety.

Elaborate—Ostentatious ; showy.

Shocked—Surprised (unpleasantly.)

Appearance and manners of James—For a masterly sketch of the appearance and character of King James, see Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*. Ch. 5.

Ungainly—Awkward ; repulsive.

Rolling walk—A fluttering walk; *i. e.* when moves from side to side.

His broad, Scottish pronunciation—For a specimen of the *broad, Scottish* pronunciation of games, see the following extract from Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel* :—

“The broad Scottish accent of King James was heard in reply—

‘Admit him instanter, Maxwell. Have you *hair-boured sae lang* at court, not lea’ned that *gauld* (gold) and silver are ever welcome.’” Chapter. 5.

Page 145. Presbyterianism—The prevailing religion of Scotland, so called because all spiritual power is vested in presbyters, and admits no prelates over them.

Episcopalianism—The prevailing religion of England, because in this form of church government the *bishops* constitute a distinct class superior to presbyters or priests, and thus differing from presbyterianism. Presbyterianism is more rigid in its forms and doctrines than episcopalianism which is merely a compromise between the two extremes—chatholicism and puritanism. (*Episcopus* is the Latin form of *bishop*.)

The new learning had not yet been brought into accord with actual life—*i. e.* Had not as yet adapted itself to or harmonized with real life; just as a new-made suit of clothes does not at first sit well on the man, till it is softened down by continuous use.

Make a man something apart from his fellows—To give a man an air oddity or singularity; *i. e.* ignorance was the order of the day, and learning an exception to it.

Principles—Abstract rules.

Constitutionally—By constitution; naturally.



As he found them—According to their merits.

Understand—Appreciate.

Page 146. It was in his reign &c.—The notion that kings reign by divine right quite independent of the people's will arose from the Old Testament Scriptures, where kings are called "God's anointed." According to this theory the king was justified to do with his people just as he liked, and no oppression or misrule on his part justified his subjects in bearing arms against him. The ordinary motto was "from God the king, from the King the Law." The puritans broke this charm by solemnly bringing to trial and executing Charles I in 1649. The great champion of the divine right of kings, was Hobbes, a profound philosopher, who lived during the Civil Wars; the chief thinker on the opposite side was John Milton, author of the antimonarchical tracts "Defensio Populi" and "Iconoclaste."

Gave the tone—Gave the distinctive feature; coloured.

The policy of the House of Stuart—*viz*, the policy of governing arbitrarily—in defiance of the parliament. The idea originated with James, but it was carried to its fullest development by his son, who however, had to pay for it dearly.

Men on all sides flocked to meet the new king &c.—Cf. Student's Hume, 362.

"But James, though sociable and familiar with his friends, and courtiers, hated the bustle of a mixed multitude. He therefore issued a proclamation forbidding the resort of people, on pretence of scarcity of provisions."

Page 147. He for one—*i. e.*—As far as he was concerned: he at least.

Who shared his views—Who felt similarly with himself  
Opened himself out—Made himself familiar.

Page 148. Attitude—Bearing ; posture.

Foil—Something which is set up as a contrast to another ; a set-off.

Exaggerated—Over-strained, extravagant.

Promise—An indication of future greatness or profit.

Page 149. Pun—A play upon word ; a quibble ; it turns merely on the sound.

Saul Maun,—Instances of the broad, Scottish pronunciation. of James, for *soul man*.

Rawly—Newly, recently ; also punning on the name of *Raleigh*, pronounced *rawly*, by James.

To my seeming, Raleigh hath taken no great root here—As it seems to me Raleigh has got no hold in the favour of the king.

Page 150. Went further back—Alluded to facts that had taken place earlier.

Authenticity—It should be properly “genuineness.” What is the difference between *authentic* and *genuine* ?

In his prejudice—To injure him

Protested—Solemnly affirmed.

Whose legitimacy was doubtful—The catholic party in England regarded the marriage of Henry with Anne Boleyn (Elizabeth’s mother) as invalid. Several eminent men refused to subscribe to the act of setting the crown upon the issue of Henry by his second wife, and were beheaded. The most famous names that perished in this cause, are those of Cardinal Fisher and Sir Thomas More.

Page 151. Rodolph II.—Son of the emperor Maximilian II., became king of Hungary in 1572 ; of Bohemia in 1575, and in 1576 ascended the imperial throne. He was a patron of science, and had some skill in astronomy.

Barneveldt, John Van Olden—A distinguished Dutch statesman, who in 1575, the year following the death of

William, Prince of Orange, was sent as ambassador to England, 1547—1619.

## CHAPTER XI.

Page 154. Yard—The open place in front of a building.

Tumble-down—Delapidated; decaying.

Cellar—A *cell* under ground to store goods. Same root as *cell*: L. *cella*.

Page 155. A plot greeted the new king at the very beginning of his reign—Cf Student's Hume, 363.

“ Shortly after the accession of James a double conspiracy to subvert the government was discovered. One of these plots, called the *Main* is said to have been chiefly conducted by Raleigh and Lord Cobham, and consisted of a plan to place Arabella Stuart, cousin of the King, on the throne, with the assistance of the Spanish government. The other plot called the *Byc*, the *Surprise*, or the *Surprising treason*, was led by Broke, brother of Lord Cobham, and by Sir Griffin Markham. and was a design to surprise and imprison the King, and to remodel the government. \* \* \* Raleigh's guilt rested on the evidence of Cobham; and there are good reasons for thinking that he was entirely innocent.”

Futility—Emptiness; nothingness.

Secular priest, *i. e.* One not bound by monastic rules; a priest not belonging to any of the regular monastic orders.

Mouthpiece—Spokesman.

Page 156. Dimensions—Magnitude.

Another conspiracy—*viz.*, the Arabella Plot, in which Raleigh was implicated, and which consisted of a plan to place Arabella Stuart, the cousin of the king (see geneo-logical table) upon the throne.

Page 158. Enlarged upon—Elaborated; made additions to.

Reckless—Regardless.

Chafed—(*Chafe* is properly to make hot by *rubbing*, hence irritated ; enraged &c.)

Cubs—Children. (Contemptuous) “ *Cubs* of a bear.”

At once—Summarily ; peremptorily.

Page 159. Prosecutor—Used in the sense of *prosecutor* *i.e.* one who *follows up* any scheme.

Furtherer—Promoter.

To what end should we &c —What is the use of living in this world, if one man’s word explodes all these testimonies to my integrity.

Told upon—“To tell upon” is to produce marked effect upon.

Page 160. I have desired God—I have desired to live according to the law of God.

Disputed with my reason—Held *disputations* with my reason ; debated the question (suicide) within myself.

Nature and compassion hath the victory—*i.e.* Nature has got the better of reason in this matter ; after a long internal struggle, I give way to nature rather than to reason.

Spoil—Victim.

My name shall be a dishonour &c.—Because he shall be called the son of a traitor. (If a person is executed for high-treason, his heir is *attainted*, *i.e.* he forfeits the family title and estate, unless the king provides otherwise).

Estate—State.

It is now nothing to me—*It* refers to the marriage of his wife.

To witness—As a proof or testimony.

I am left of all men—*of=by*. I, that have done good to so many, am now abandoned by all men.

My good turns.—The good things that I have done to the government.

My errors revived and expounded &c—*Errors* = faults ; failings. *Revived* = brought out from oblivion. *Expounded* = magnified ; expanded.

Covered over—Concealed ; suppressed.

An unworthy man—Cobham.

Vain imaginations—Delusions ; visionary projects.

Approved—For proved. So the word is used by Shakespeare. *Hamlet*. I. 1.

Page 161. Thou hast but a time also—Thou hast also but a short time to live.

Lord Harry—Lord Henry Howard, son of the Lord High Admiral Howard, a bitter enemy of Raleigh at court.

Extrimity—Days of adversity.

I would not have done it him—I would not have behaved to him in this way ; I would not have forsaken him in his extremity.

But do not thou know it—But it is proper that thou dost not know anything to prejudice you against Cecil, as he may be your protection after my death.

Dispute it—What is the antecedent to it ?

I know it is forbidden to destroy ourselves—So Shakespeare, against suicide :—

" 'Gainst self-slaughter  
There is a prohibition so divine,  
It cravens my weak hand."

*Cymbeline.*

In this sort—In this manner.

Cogitations—Thoughts. Human thoughts cannot comprehend God's infinite mercy.

For is it from me to be tempted with Satan—*With* = by. Satan, being the principle of evil, suggests all wicked thoughts in the mind. So he did to the virtuous Job, and prompted him to deny the righteousness of God. The whole of this letter may be compared with Job's complaint.

Page 162. Despite—Contumely.

A wonder and a spectacle—A show and a theme of laughter.

The memory of these—*i.e.* these tormenting thoughts : deliver me from these tormenting thoughts.

My thoughts and my life &c.—*i.e.* My thoughts have become insupportable to my life.

The difference is but in the number &c.—*i.e.* My son is distinct from me only in respect of *number*, but identical in respect of *kind*.

Ingratiated—Insinuated into favour

Vilest—Meanest ; grossest.

Page 163. Retract—To draw back ; withdraw.

Moved by you—*Moved* = instigated.

Heretofore—Before this time.

## CHAPTER XII.

Page 164. Winchester—an ancient city of Hampshire 62 miles from London.

Execrations—Curses : hootings.

It was hob or nob—It was greatly doubtful : a drinking phrase = *have or not have* ; to clink glasses together as a salutation before drinking.

Harebrained—Having a wild scared *brain*, like that of a *hare* ; hence giddy ; reckless.

No entreaty or means could have prevailed—*Prevailed* is here used in the sense of *availed*. Cf. Shakespeare, Hamlet I. 2.

“—We pray you, throw to earth  
This unprevailing woe—.”

Page 165. Sir Edward Coke—A distinguished English jurist. He became attorney-general in 1594, and in that capacity prosecuted the Earl of Essex, and afterwards, Sir W. Raleigh. He became Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1613. He was the principal framer of the Petition of Rights in the reign of Charles I. His Institutes on the Laws of England are invaluable. 1550—1634.

Asperity—Sharpness.

The burden of proof &c —In present times the accused has simply to deny the charge, and then it rests with the accuser to prove the charge by other evidence, failing which, the accused is discharged. Hence the burden of proof now lies with the accuser. “Burden of proof” or “onus probandi” is said to lie upon a party which will lose the case if it fails to prove the point.

Challenge any of the jury—To make exception or objection to, as to jurors summoned to act in a trial.

Indifferent—Without difference ; equal.

Set honour in one eye and death in the other.

I'll look upon both *indifferently*”

*Shak. Julius Cæsar.*

Page 166. Indictment—Accusation.

Urged—Brought forward.

Surprising treason—See *ante*. p. 155.

How he was affected by all this—*i.e.* What had these matters to do with his present charge.

Broken—Urged ; revealed.

Rejoin—What is the noun from *rejoin* ?

Page 167. Distribution—Division.

Titular—Existing only in name or title ; nominal.

Your jargon was peace &c.—*Jargon*=confused, unintelligible language. Your ostensible plea was peace, but your real intention was &c.

Viper—Here used as a reproach.

Rankest—Foulest. Quality—Rank.

Page 168. A man that hath neither love nor following—*i. e.* Neither loved by the people, nor followed or backed by them.

I was not so bare of sense &c.—*Bare*=destitute. I could not be so stupid as not to see that if England was ever strong, it was so at present.

Denmark assured—Owing to the marriage of James with Anne of Denmark.

Whom time had surprised—Whom time, had snatched away.

Wat Tyler, Robin Hood &c.—Names of noted outlaws and rebels in English history. Wat Tyler's rebellion took place in 1381, in the reign of Richard II.

Robin Hood—A famous outlaw, hero of many popular ballads. Sherwood forest is represented to have been the scene of his adventures. The precise era in which he flourished is not known with certainty. Sir W. Scott represents him as a contemporary of Richard I. of England in his novel of *Ivanhoe*, where he introduced him in the character of the Yeoman Lockesley.

Kett—The tanner, rebelled against the government of Edward VI., in Norfolk. His followers were put to rout by the Earl of Warwick in 1549, and he himself was hanged at the Norwich Castle.

Jack Cade—A native of Ireland who had been obliged to fly into France for his crimes, and who took the name



of Mortimer. On the first mention of that popular name the people of Kent, to the number of 20,000, flocked to Cade's standard. He got some slight advantage at first but was ultimately defeated and killed 1450.

Humbleness—Prostrate condition.

Page 169. Marks—An old English term for a coin—13s. 4d.

Sails—Vessels. Past—over; more than.

Strange vessels—Vessels hired from *strangers*.

Institutions—Laws or maxims.

Straitly—Strictly.

Imp—Properly a young child; hence a little malignant devil; and lastly, a contemptible evil-work; *i.e.* the jesuits were the agents of his wicked plots.

High terms—Arrogant attitude.

Send unto him—Send ambassador to him (a mark of respect).

Great assurances—Promises of fidelity.

Stood upon—Insist upon. He that formerly used to extort far larger assurances of fidelity from other states, would not freely disburse.

Disburse—Pay.

Inwardness—Intimacy.

Life-long hatred—Hatred as old as his life.

Page 170. That he might speak "face to face." This privilege (speaking face to face with the accuser) is now conceded to the prisoner by the statute of Habeas Corpus. But it was not so in Raleigh's time.

Canon law—A collection of ecclesiastical laws which serve as the rule of church government.

Hellish spiders—Wicked plotters; *weaving* plots as the spider weaves his intricate meshes.

Page 171. Put himself in the wrong—Injured, or damaged his case.

Rack—An instrument of torture, used to extort confessions from suspected persons.

Don Raleigh—*Don* is the Spanish form of the Latin *Domnus*, and is a sign of a gentleman.

Serjeant, (or Sergeant)—A lawyer of the highest rank and answering to the *doctor* of the civil-law.

Page 172. Retraction—The act of withdrawing a charge.

That showed against—*viz.* Cobham's letter to the commissioners. *This—viz.* the letter sent to Raleigh.

Page 175. Prevented—Anticipated; cut short.

The great God that worketh all in all—*i. e.* Who controls the destiny of all men: who is the author of everything which can happen to a man.

If you can live free from want—Let your utmost ambition be to live in tolerable competency, and when you have got that, do not seek for more.

The rest is but vanity—See *Ecclesiastes I.*

Betimes—While time is; in proper time.

Repose—Resign.

Travelled—Travailled; toiled.

You shall sit down by sorrow &c.—*i. e.* Sorrow is the inevitable result of all wordly thoughts.

However—By any means soever.

Inscrutable—Unsearchable.

Page 176. Sometime thy husband—*Sometime* = once; formerly; as in *Hamlet. I. 2.*

“Therefore our *sometime* sister, now our Queen,

Th' imperial jointress of this warlike state.”

Page 177. Sheriff—An officer in a county who executes the law. (A. S. *sciregerefa*—*scire*=shire; and *gerefa*=governor.)

Demeaned—Behaved *meanly*; lowered. (This word must be distinguished from *demean*=to behave; the

former compounded of *de* and *mean*=*low*; the latter from the L. *de* and *minus*=hand i. e. to manage with the hand, to conduct, &c.)

Respite—Literally *looking-back*, (same root as *respect*) hence forbearance, temporary cessation of anything. *Respite*, in law is the temporary suspension of the execution of a criminal.

Reprieve—Same as *respite*.

Page 178. Kindly offices—Kindness.

Life interest—In law, the right of enjoying a property during life-time.

Conveyance — (Law) An instrument in writing by which property, or the title to property is *conveyed* or transmitted from one person to another.

### CHAPTER XIII.

Page 179. High-flown—Inflated.

Revolt—Disgusting.

Doubt—Suspect. Elizabethan writers often use this word in the sense of *suspect*.

Page 180. Bath—A city of Somersetshire, celebrated for its mineral waters, and much resorted to by invalids.

Fall—Autumn.

Page 181. Fleet—The name of prison in London, pulled down in 1845, and so called from being situated on the river Fleet, a rapid stream which flowed into the Thames, now covered over. It existed as early in as the 13th Century.

Easter—A church festival commemorating Christ's resurrection and occurring on Sunday, the second day after Good Friday. (It means properly the April festival,

A. S., *Ostermonah*, from A. S. *Eastre*, the goddess of light or honor of whom a festival was celebrated in April).

Bear-baiting—(*Baiting* is the same word as *biting*; i. e. provoking an animal by inciting dogs to bite it. See *ante*. p. 132 and note.

Page 182. Tower Hill—Place of common execution opposite the Tower.

Page 183. Lien—Obsolete form of *lain*, p. p. *lie*.

Running plague-sore—*Plague-sore* is a boil or sore produced by the plague. *Running* = discharging pus, or other matter.

Laboratory—A chemist's work-room. Lit. a *labouring* room same root as *labour*.)

Chemical—What is the history of the word *Chemistry*?

Still—(Abbreviated from *distill*) A house where liquors are *distilled*.

Page 184. Cordial—A medicine or drink for refreshing the spirits. (L. *cor* = heart.)

Balsam—Aromatic substances flowing from certain plants, and used for medicinal purposes: hence any soothing medicine or cordial. (L. *balsamum*, *balm* is simply a corruption of *balsam*.)

Thomas Harriot—An eminent astronomer and mathematician, who accompanied S. W. Raleigh to Virginia, which country he surveyed and mapped. 1560—1621.

Carrying out—Complaining; wailing about

Page 185. Passing cloud—A temporary discontent or anger.

Spoils of time—playthings of time; victims of the unsparring hand of time.

Images—Puppets; toys.

Kis-ing to-day, break-ing to-morrow.—Cf. the common saying "the sport of fortune." Cf. also *King Lear*.

"As flies to wanton boys, are we to gods.

They kill us for their sport."

Identify himself with the nation—See *ante* p. 2. "She made herself one" &c.

Enthusiasm—Ardent admiration.

Page 186. Ship-right—Ship-builder. Cf. *playwright*.

Page 187. Attitude—Bearing.

Page 188. Philip II. had struggled &c.—...Empire—The *Empire* referred to was that of Germany; "another branch of his own family" refers to Ferdinand I. Emperor of Germany, uncle of Philip II.

Charles V.—Father of Philip II., was originally king of Spain, but on the death of Maximilian I. in 1519, was elected to the Empire. "He reaped the succession of Castile, of Arragon, of Austria, of the Netherlands; he inherited the conquest of Naples, of Granada; election entitled him to the Empire." He abdicated in 1556, when Philip II. succeeded him in his Spanish dominions, and Ferdinand I. in the Empire.

Page 189. Grasp—Comprehend.

Infanta—(Sp.) Princess.

Gunpowder Plot—So called because the object of the conspirators was to blow up the King, Lords, and Commons, when assembled in the parliament house, by gunpowder. For details see Student's Hume, p. 365.

Page 190. Henry IV. of France—See *ante*. 120.

The house of Austria—The name of the then ruling family of Spain.

In the teeth of—In defiance of; in spite of.

Henry became a Catholic—See note on Henry IV. p. 120.

Ban—A proclamation of interdiction; a curse. (Same root as *abandon*.)

Worked together with one purpose—*i. e.* Acted as one man; worked in perfect harmony.

Duke of Savoy—Savoy is a duchy in the south of Europe, formerly N. W. part of the continental states of the kingdom of Sardinia. It is bounded on the west by France, on the east by Piedmont.

Page 191 Barneveldt—See *ante*, p. 151. and note.

An assassin—A fanatic of the name of Ravallac. See Student's Hume, 367,

Mary dei Medici—Daughter of Francis I., grand-duke of Tuscany, married Henry, IV. of France in 1600. On the death of her husband she was appointed regent. Died at Cologne in 1642.

Under her auspices—Under her countenance or patronage, (*auspice* is a relic of the old belief in augury; *L. avis*, a bird and *spiceo*=to see; for the sight of birds was regarded as a good omen by the Romans, in the beginning of an enterprise).

Religious difficulty—*viz.* That Spain was Catholic while England was pretestant.

Page 192. Spanish olive—In contemptuous reference to the brownish colour of Spanish ladies. The plant olive grows in warm countries, particularly in Spain.

Savoy—A small country in the frontiers of France and Switzerland.

Drift—Bearing; attitude.

Page 193. The lion is not so fierce—In plain words, Spain is not really so strong as she is generally represented to be.

Under the fame—Below the common rumour. *Fame* is used by Shakespeare and Milton in the sense of *rumour* or hearsay.

Scribes—Clerks ; contemptuously used for ministers ; alludes especially to the pacific Burleigh.

We had—We would have. If she had been guided by the counsels of her warriors, and not her clerks, then we would have, &c.

Kings of figs or oranges—A highly contemptuous expression.

All have hope—All the different powers that are applying for the marriage of Prince Henry will be equally flattered by hope so long as he is not actually married.

After he is had—*i.e.* After his alliance is secured by any one of the many applicants for his marriage ; after he is actually married.

Queen Regent of France—Mary dei Medici.

Page 195. Marlborough—A market-town of Wiltshire, 26 miles from Salisbury. This place gave the title of Duke to the celebrated general *Marlborough*.

Impositions—Taxes. (Lit. something *imposed* upon the people).

He lost his best friend—The death of Prince Henry threw the whole nation into mourning, as he was the universal favorite. See Student's Hume, 367.

Page 198. Flaw—A technical defect in a document.

Move—Soften.

Maun—(Scotch) Must.

Seeing that your day &c.—Seeing that your court life is just commencing.

To begin your first buildings &c.—To lay the foundation of your fortunes &c.

Page 199. Bacon's position with regard to James—The attitude of Bacon towards James is quite unique in history. There is perhaps no other example on record, of such a powerful intellect paying servile homage to one of

the most contemptible of kings. In philosophy and science he indignantly shook off the trammels of old authority, but in politics he was a tool of royal prerogative. It is this apparent contradiction in his life, that led Pope to characterize Bacon as the greatest and meanest of mankind.

The Prerogative—The old dogma of absolute authority or divine right of kings.

An irresponsible position—This is the drift of the maxim "Divine Right." The king deriving his power directly from heaven, is not accountable to his subjects even for his worst acts of tyranny.

Came about—Followed.

Page 200. The temper of the times—*viz.* A spirit of civil and religious freedom fast growing up among the people and which led to such momentous results in the next reign.

Patch up—Make up with much ingenuity or contrivance.

#### CHAPTER XIV.

Page 201. Tolerent—Liberal minded; opposed to *bigoted*.

State-craft—The art of government; Cf. *king-craft*, *priest-craft*. Trace the history of the word *craft*.

Page 202. Machiavelli—See "Notes on Southey," p. 75.

Disclaims—Condemns.

Pithy—Full of meaning; pregnant. (*Pith*=marrow).

Pointed—Characterized by great acuteness, or penetration.

Parliament was becoming a different thing &c,—*i.e.* Parliament was gradually assuming a more and more independent tone. In Elizabeth's time it was a mere tool in her hands.



James could not stand criticism of his government --James could not brook the idea that his government should be criticised by any one.

He would never have hoped &c. — If Raleigh had known the king's temper, then he would have flattered his vanity and not hurt it by his manly advice.

Page 203. Unity of history—The idea of history as a whole.

Early chroniclers—*e.g.* Holinshed ; Geoffrey of Monmouth, &c.

*Reliquæ Britannicæ*—The antiquities of Britain.

Page 204. Isaac Cassaubon—A learned Swiss divine and critic, originally professor of Greek at Geneva, and then at Paris. After the death of Henry IV. of France in 1610 he came to England and received a pension from James I. 1559—1614.

Scaligers—There were two of that name, father and son. The elder Scaliger, whose name was Julius, was born in Italy, but lived through the greater part of his life in France. He was a man of extraordinary attainments, both in science and in literature ; but it is as a commentator of Greek and Latin authors that his fame chiefly rests. 1484—1558. The younger Scaliger, son of the preceding, was also a great scholar. but not quite so famous as his father. 1540—1609.

Sir Thomas Bodley—The patron of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, from whom it derives its name. On the accession of James I. he received the honor of knighthood. 1544-1612.

Page 205. Rabbinical—Pertaining to the *rabbins*, or Jewish doctors of the law. (*Rabbi* was a title of honour among the Jewish doctors of the law.

Lore—Learning.

The wanderings of Cain—Cain was the eldest son of Adam, who slew his brother Abel, and so was the first man that shed human blood. He was cursed by God to be a fugitive and vagabond all through his life. Genesis IV. 12–16

Ark—The great ship which sheltered Noah and his family during the flood. According to the Old Testament the ark rested on the mount Arrarat after the flood. See Genesis, VIII. 4.

Dissertations—Discussions

Occult—Hidden from the eye; out of the way. So magic is generally called the “occult science,” or the “black art.”

Page 206. Those inmost and soul-piercing wounds—*viz.* The wounds of adversity: agreeing with the verb “have caused” below.

Those few friends which I have &c.—Those few of my friends who adhere to me in my misfortune. A metaphor from *trying* or testing gold by fire. Prosperity gains friends, but adversity tries their sincerity.

The former enforcing, the latter persuading—*The former* refers to the *wounds of adversity*; I am forced to write something simply that by so doing I may, for a time at least, forget my calamities. *The latter* refers to the entreaty of his friends. *Forcing* has the sense of violence, or compulsion; *persuading* means that the heart of the man goes with the work.

A policy—*Policy* = wisdom.

Ill-deservings—Crimes.

The two functions—*viz.* Those of the moral philosopher and the historian.

Wiclif—The great contemporary of Chaucer, lived in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. He was the fore-runner of the Reformation which took place in the

beginning of the 16th Century. He was the founder of the religious sect of Lollards, and was characterized by a great boldness of thought in religious subjects. He translated the Bible in the English language.

Elaborate—Laboured.

Page 207. Came into vogue—Prevailed.

Euphuism—See *ante* 28. and note.

John Lyly—Born in Kent about the year 1553, was a poet of considerable merit, but is chiefly known by his prose work entitled “Euphuus and his England,” published in 1580. Euphuus is represented as an Athenian gentleman distinguished for the elegance of his person and the beauty of his wit, and for his amorous temper and roving disposition.

Defence of Poesy—A work intended to vindicate poetry from the charges brought against it by one Gosson in his satirical work “The School of Abuse.

Hooker, Richard—The great champion of the Anglican church against the encroachments of the Genevan School of theology, was born in 1533. His great work, the “Ecclesiastical Polity, of which the first four books appeared in 1594, was the greatest prose work of his age. The principal object of this book is to establish the relative rights and duties of the Anglican Church and to defend it against the attacks of the Roman Catholics on the one hand, and the Calvinists on the other. The first book contains a general dissertation on the origin and foundation of all laws, political, and religious, and is distinguished no less by profound erudition and compact reasoning than by the copiousness and force of style. The Ecclesiastical Polity was the first English work that attained what may be called a European celebrity.

Nervous—Stirring ; animating.

Page 208. Literary merit—Charm of style.

    Cumbersome—Heavy ; tedious.

    In the main—On the whole.

    Punic Wars—The wars of Rome and Carthage for supremacy : there were 3 wars of that name, the first commencing about B.C. 263 and lasting for about 20 years. The second commenced in B.C. 219 and it was in this war that Hannibal gained his famous victories over the Romans. It ended with the defeat and utter humiliation of the Carthaginians on the field of Zama, in B.C. 202. The Third Punic War broke out in B.C. 146, and led to the entire demolition of Carthage.

    At his best—At home ; in his element.

    Philosophical speculations—General observations or remarks.

    Digressions—Deviations from the main thread of the narrative. (Lit. *stepping aside* from the right path).

Page 209. It is too saucy in cen-suring &c,—It is too bold or impertinent in critic'zing the acts of kings. (*Censure* was used in Elizabethan English generally for *judgment*, *opinion*, but in modern English the meaning has been much narrowed).

    Richard Cromwell—Eldest son of Oliver Cromwell, became Protector after death of his father in 1658, But his nature was too mild and his capacities too feeble to enable him to curb the unruly soldiery ; and so he was compelled to resign only a short time after.

    It is a body of history—It is not a mere fragment but a compact and complete work.

Page 210. Learned men, men of letters—" Learned men" are those who are versed in literature ; "men of letters" are those whose profession is literature.

The tavern of Mermaid—The tavern was so called from its sign, a mermaid, or a sea-nymph. Taverns were named from their signs, as "The Bear's Head Tavern," Bushyhead, in Shakespeare's Henry IV., the scene of Mustaffa's merry-makings. The wit-combats at the famous tavern of Mermaid have been commemorated in many anecdotes. Ben Jonson was a sort of literary potentate on these occasions.

Ben Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher—Dramatic poets contemporary with Shakespeare. Ben Jonson's name stands next to Shakespeare in the list of the illustrious dramatists of that period. He wrote many comedies and some tragedies, the best known of which is his comedy of Every Man in his Humour. 1573—1637.

Beaumont and Fletcher were two friends who wrote their plays together till their friendship was dissolved by death. Among their joint productions may be mentioned the plays "A King and no King," "Knight of the burning Pestle." Fletcher survived his friend for 10 years, during which time he wrote plays himself. Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess" was the original of Milton's masque of Comus.

Tradition—Opposed to a *written* fact; existing only from mouth to mouth.

England's Helicon—*i.e.* England's Muse, or collections of English Poetry.

Sonnets—A species of poetical composition then recently introduced into England from Italy. The ordinary English Sonnet consist of 14 lines, divided into 2 groups of 8 and 6 lines respectively. Spenser, Sidney, Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth have all tried their power in this kind of composition: those of Milton and Wordsworth, are best known.

Page 211. Shines like rotten wood—*i.e.* polished at the surface, but rotten at the core.

It shows what's good &c.—It's *practices* do not agree with its *precepts*. It teaches us to be good by precepts ; but it contradicts itself by *living* wickedly.

Give the court the lie—Boldly contradict the court ; tell it that it lies.

Not loved, unless they give—Satirical, Kings are loved by their courtiers only out of selfish motives.

## CHAPTER XV.

Page 213. Dowry—A wife's marriage-portion.

approaches—Overtures ; advances.

Drawn away—Alienated

Page 214. The Hague—A town of the Netherlands, and capital of the province of Holland, about three miles from the sea. It is the usual residence of the court and the *states-general*.

The embodiment of the spirit of hostility—Who was as it were, the impersonation of the spirit of hostility ; in whom the spirit of hostility was invested with flesh and blood.

Certain—Sure.

Somerset was a prisoner in the Tower &c.—The "murder" referred to was that of one Sir Thomas Overbury, a judicious and sincere counsellor of Somerset, who strongly opposed that nobleman's love-intrigue with the Countess of Essex, and was therefore prisoned. This event led to the disgrace and fall of the favorite. See Student's Hume, 368—69.

George Villiers—A youth of one and twenty, was remarkable for the advantages of a handsome person, genteel air, and fashionable apparel. The fall of Somerset

set at once raised him to the full height of royal favour in the course of a few years the King created him Viscount Villiers, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Buckingham, and conferred upon him some of the highest offices in the kingdom. He was assassinated by one Felton in 1628.

Page 215. In bravado—In a strain of mere boasting ; in jist.

Page 217. Venture—An undertaking of risk ; shortened from *adventure*. What is the meaning of the phrase *at a venture* ?

Embark—Invest.

Fly-boats—Boats of small freight and great speed.

Montmorency, Henry, Duke de—Was greatly beloved by the people of France for his bravery, generosity, and other great qualities. He headed an insurrection against the all-powerful minister Cardinal Richelieu, in conjunction with Gaston of Orleans. He was, however, defeated and executed at Toulouse. 1595—1632.

Louis XIII.—King of France, after the death of his father Henry IV. in 1610. During his minority the government was in the hands of Mary dei Medici. His minister was the great Cardinal Richelieu. 1601—1642.

Page 218. Simancas—A town of Spain, in the province of Valladolid. In the fortress of this place the archives of Castile are kept.

Genoa—A province of Italy on the Adriatic coast, much famous in the middle ages for its commercial activity. It is still more memorable as the birth-place of Columbus.

Page 219.—The way seemed dark and stormy before him—*i.e.* Beset with dangers and difficulties.

Page 220. Pranks—Mischievous tricks.

Partaking too freely &c.—*Canary* is a sort of wine, made in the *Canary* Isles.

Page 222. Algerine pirates—Algiers was for a long time the dreaded haunt of pirates; these pirates were the dread of the Mediterranean. Admiral Blake destroyed them about fifty years later.

Correspondence—Negotiation.

Looking upon—Regarding. *Turks* are an object of great animosity to all European people.

Page 223. Ambergris—(Lit *grey amber*; Fr. *gris* = grey, and *ambre*). A substance of the consistence of wax, found floating in the Indian Ocean and other parts of tropics, and also obtained from a morbid secretion from the intestines of the sperm whale. It is highly valued in perfumery.

Mary Magdalene—From whom Christ had cast out seven devils. Mary Magdalene was a great profligate till she met with Christ who cast out of her seven devils. "Grateful for his great mercy, she was one of his firmest and most faithful followers, and was first at the sepulchre and was first permitted to see her risen Lord." See Luke, VIII. 2. Matthew XXVII. 61. and XXVIII. 1.

Beaten about—Dispersed.

Struck down—Smitten by death.

Page 224. Cacique—(Indian) Chief.

Calenture—A Spanish term (*calentura*) applied to a species of temporary delirium or fever occurring on board ship in hot climates, and probably due to the effect of exposure to the direct rays of the sun.

Sweet-heart—A lover or mistress. (Comment upon the etymology of *sweet-heart*).

Hell-fire of heat—The intolerable heat of those tropical regions is compared to hell-fire.



Page 225. Barge—A boat used for unloading larger vessels : also used for a state boat

Bar—Sand-bank.

Adventured—Put to hazard ; imperilled.

Page 226. Trinedado—The modern Trinidad, a large island at the mouth of the Orinoco.

Except—unless.

More was wanted—*i.e.* These qualifications were not enough for one who would lead such a perilous enterprise.

Abide by it—Strictly adhere to it.

Page 227. Basketsful—Comment upon the plural form.

Scum of men—Worthless men ; refuse men. (*Scum* is properly the refuse part of a liquor that gathers on the surface.

Run away I will never—Mark the emphatic turn given to the sentence by the inversion of grammatical order.

Page 228 Convent—A monastery or residence for monks.

Page 229. Muffled drums—Drums whose sound had been deadened by a *muffle* or something wrapt round it ; muffled drums are used in funerals. Cf. Longfellow.

“ Our hearts, liked *muffled drums*, are beating

Funeral marches to the grave.” Psalm of Life.

Pikes trailing—Another accompaniment of a funeral procession. To *trail* is to drag along the ground.

Page 230. Altar—Among the Jews and heathen nations an *elevated* place in a temple on which offerings were laid or burnt for sacrifice ; hence the communion table in modern churches. (Lat. *altus*=high).

Launch—A long flat boat.

Page 231. Colour—Excuse ; palliate.

Page 232. Antilles—A cluster of islands distinguished into the Windward and Leeward islands, and into Greater and Less.

## CHAPTER XVI.

Page 234.—Inviolately—Without violation.

All eagerness—An adjectival clause, qualifying James. Cf. *All ear, all attention &c.*

His conduct makes it all the more wonderful &c.—James should have considered before he allowed Raleigh to start in his expedition, that a breach with the Spaniards was a necessary condition of Raleigh's success. And it excites our surprise to think that under such circumstances he should have given his consent at all.

Page 235. No peace beyond the line—This maxim was made use of by the Englishmen of Elizabeth's time, as a defence of their aggressions upon the Spanish possessions in America. The laws which prevailed among the nations of Europe extended only as far as the *line*, but beyond that might was believed as right. Hostility with the Spaniards beyond the line, could not affect the relative position of the two people in Europe. (The *line* in question was an imaginary one, about a hundred leagues from the Azores, which separated the Portuguese from the Spanish possession. Cf. Robertson's History of America—Bk. II.

"He (the pope) appointed that a line, supposed to be drawn from pole to pole, a hundred leagues to the westward of the Azores, should serve as a limit between them; and in the plenitude of his power, bestowed all to the east of this imaginary line upon the Portuguese and to the west of it upon the Spaniards."

Truckling to the Spaniard—*i.e.* To *truckle* is to creep in a humble position; to cringe. Raleigh was habituated to

think that the Spaniards were only to be beaten by Englishmen ; he did not quite understand how the same Englishmen could now stoop to flatter them.

It was not was to go under the circumstances—*i.e.* The circumstances under which Raleigh started in his expedition rendered success almost an impossibility ; the old sentence had still been hanging on his head ; he was not to break the peace with the Spaniards ; these facts were sufficient to make success impossible.

Whiff—A puff of wind.

What wonder if he grew care'less—*i.e.* It is no wonder that he grew quite reckless of life.

Caught at everything—Eagerly seized any opportunity of getting himself out of the Tower.

Page 237. In order that I may work my friends—in order that I may set my friends to work ; in order that my friends may gain time to act in my behalf.

Give order for my affairs—Set my affairs in order ; arrange, or regulate my affairs.

Emetic—A medicine which causes vomiting.

Page 238. Giddiness—Tendency to vomit ; nausea.

Upon all fours—Creeping along with the hands and feet.

The prophet David himself &c.—David was twice obliged to seek safety from the jealousy of Saul in exile. He remained for sometime in Gath, a hostile city, by feigning madness. See I. Samuel XXI. 10-15.

10. "And David arose, and fled that day for fear of Saul, and went to Achish the King of Gath.

12. And David \* \* \* was sore afraid of Achish the King of Gath.

13. And he changed his behaviour before them, and feigned himself mad in their hands, and scrabbled

on the doors of the gate and let his spittle fall down upon his beard."

Page 240. Played the traitor—Acted the part of a traitor; dissembled.

Judas—One of the twelve disciples of Jesus, who subsequently betrayed him into the hands of the High Priest. Judas kissed his master even at the moment he betrayed him; so his name has become a by-word for a dessembler. He was afterwards so hated by the people, and so stricken by his own conscience that he hanged himself. Mathew. XXVI. 47 &c.

47. "And while he yet spake, lo, Judas, one of the twelve, came, and with him a great multitude with swords and staves, from the chief priest and the elders of the people.

48. Now he that betrayed him gave them a sign, saying Whomsoever I shall kiss that same is he : hold him fast.

49. And forthwith he came to Jesus, and said, Hail, Master; and kissed him

50. And Jesus said unto him, Friend, wherefore art thou come? Then came they, and laid hands on Jesus, and took him."

Wherry—A shallow, light boat, sharp at both ends to give it speed. (Probably a corruption of *Ferry* )

Page 241. Put out—Steered, or proceeded onward.

Misgivings—Forebodings of disaster; suspicions.

Waterman—One who plies for hire on rivers, lakes, or canals in distinction from a seaman who is engaged on the high seas : a ferryman.

Gave up the deception—Threw off the mask : resumed his true attitude.

Page 242. Trinkets—Articles of no value ; trifles.

Jacinth—Same as *hyacinth*, a red mineral, sometimes

used as a gem. (Not the flower and plant of that name.)

Neptune—The ocean-god, brother of Jupiter. He is represented as holding a trident, with which he rules the waves.

Load stone—(Properly the *leadstone*, i.e. the stone which leads or guides mariners. So *load-star*, or *lead-star* for the pole-star, which leads the mariners : *load* is merely a corruption of *lead* : Cf. *deal*, *doal*.)

Miniature—A likeness in a *reduced scale* : i.e. smaller than the original.

Case—Frame.

Page 244. As he was legally dead—A person is said to be legally dead when he can have no rights and obligations. A madman, a *Yogee* who has renounced the world, would be considered as legally dead.

Left to his majesty—Left the matter to the discretion of James.

Should be touched upon—Should be adverted or alluded to.

He had been rather passive than active &c.—i.e. His doings were rather the doings of others than of his own.

Page 245. Arrangement at Winchester—See *ante*, 169, 70.

He owed it to Spain—He had bound or pledged himself to Spain.

My kind dog—*Dog* is here used as a term of endearment as *mouse*, *fool* &c.

Page 247. Looked at from a modern point of view—Judged by the standard of modern times.

Turn up—To fall out ; happen.

Bearing—Influence.

James had put himself into a false position—James had acted the part of a double dealer.

His one wish—His sole or ruling wish

By virtue of the old sentence—Referring to the sentence of death passed against him in 1603, and which had never been repealed. See *ant.*, p. 172.

Page 248. Martyr—Properly, one who, by his death, bears witness to the truth of the gospel. Hence any one who sacrifices his life for the sake of principle, or to sustain a cause.

Irritation—Ill feeling ; indignation.

This matter had better be only very lightly touched upon—It was more prudent, to dismiss this matter with only a slight and an incidental notice.

Page 249. Kem, (or *Kemb*)—Obsolete form of *Comb*.

Proceeded against—Prosecuted.

The sentence might be proceeded with—i.e. The sentence might be justly put into execution.

For a place—To secure an advantageous position.

You must make what shift you can—You manage it as you may.

Do not carry it—Do not conduct yourself.

Page 250. Your enemies will take exception—"To take exception" is to find grounds of objection or censure. Your enemies will turn this to your scandal.

Grudge—To murmur at ; to envy.

Dean—An ecclesiastical dignitary subordinate to a bishop. (Literally *a chief of ten men*. L. *decan*, Gr. *deka* = ten).

Made so light of it—He treated it with so much contempt. *To make light* = to slight ; to treat as of little consequence.

For it was but an opinion &c.—Raleigh never feared death in its reality ; much less did he fear it then when it was a mere idea. He that could defy the reality,

could not be afraid of the shadow: of course death was only an idea as long as it did not actually take place.

With much more to that purpose—With a good deal of similar sayings.

Divert my speech another way—*i. e.* I changed the topic of conversation.

Sprang from false ground—*i. e.* From contempt of religion and the next world.

Page 251. Heathen men had set as little by their lives &c.—*i. e.* Heathen men were quite as reckless of their lives. *To set little by* = to make light of; to treat as a thing of no value. The Greeks and Romans made it a point of glory to commit suicide. Hence, to “die in the high Roman fashion” has become proverbial.

He was persuaded—He firmly believed.

Except—Unless.

If he should be prevented &c.—Popular criminals were often prevented from addressing the spectators from the scaffold lest their speech should excite the sympathy of the mob. The student may recollect how Lally was driven to the place of execution with a gag in his mouth.

Testamentary note—A note or letter in the form of a *testament* or will.

When such is time &c.—When that awful moment comes that we are to leave everything most valuable about us *e. g.*, our youth, our joys &c., as deposits in the hand of time: or in other words, when time’s unsparing grasp is destined to seize everything that we value most in this world.

Page 252. And pays us but with earth and dust—And gives us in return for all the valuable things that it takes from us only blank oblivion.

Silent grave—*Silent* because it sinks everything into oblivion.

When we have wandered all our days—When we have finished the weary pilgrimage of life.

Shuts up—Lets fall into oblivion.

The Communion—Called also 'The Eucharist, the Holy Sacrament, the Lord's supper. The ceremony of partaking the consecrated bread and wine, as symbolic of the flesh and blood of Christ.

It was the Lord Mayor's day—A day of feasting and entertainments in honor of the installation of the Lord Mayor held in November. A splendid banquet is held at Guildhall, and the common people gather in large numbers in processions and other pageants.

Page 253. Bound—Idebted.

Vouchsafed—Permitted.

Overlooked—*Looked over i. e.* commanded the view of: also used in the sense of "neglect," or "to pass without notice."

Charitable conceit &c.—*Conceit*=opinion, conception: not used in the modern sense of *vanity*. Have a charitable opinion of me.

Page 254. And had given him 'his hand upon it—And ratified his promise by giving him (Arundel) his hand. Joining of hands is a sign of confirming a promise or concluding a bargain.

I was of a contrary faction—I belonged to the political party opposed to Essex. Raleigh was an adherent of Cecil who was the mortal enemy of Essex.

In many kinds—In many ways.

The least of these were able &c.—Any one of these professions had temptations enough to turn a man's head.



Page 255. Courtly grace—Grace or comeliness of a courtier.

Embalmed—(To *embalm* is properly anoint with *balm* hence, to preserve from decay by means of balm or other aromatic oils or spices.)

Sir John Eliot—A distinguished English patriot, and an active member of parliament in the reign of Charles I., contemporary with the illustrious Hampden. S. J. Eliot framed a remonstrance against the royal practice of levying tonnage and poundage without the consent of parliament. He was summoned before the court of the King's bench on a charge of having used seditious speeches in the parliament but on refusing to answer he was taken to custody, where he died in 1629. His death increased the public discontent, and he was universally regarded as a martyr to the liberties of England. See Student's Hume, 387—88.

Page 256. Despised and hated by all men—To *Despise*= to treat with contempt; but *hate* is a much stronger term implying something more than mere contempt.

Page 257. The law of nations—The law which obtains between different political communities, and regulates their conduct towards each other; e. g. it is an article of the law of nations that the person of an ambassador is sacred.

By his own mouth—from his own confession.

Page 258. Did not lay much stress—Did not attach any great importance upon.

Lived on—Survived. The age of Elizabeth appreciated and rewarded genius; that of James I., envied and feared it.

Page 259. His many sidedness—Cf. Introduction; p. 2.

Sum up—Embody.

Turn—Frame.

Far-reaching—See Introduction; p. 3.

# NOTES

ON

## XENOPHON.

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### CHAPTER I.

Page 1. Whose personality stands more clearly &c.—  
Of whose life and doings we know more &c. *Personality*  
= individuality.

External notices—Notice by other writers.

Living—Animated ; vivid.

Page 2. We have from himself &c.—See p. 80.

Artistic—Belonging to an *artist* ; written for effect

See p. 65.

Naïve—Unaffected ; artless.

Communicative—Frank ; self-revealing.

Diogenes Laertius—From *Laerte*, in Cilicia, of whose life we have no particulars, wrote the Lives of the Philosophers, in ten books.

*Debris*—A collection of fragments.

Without criticism—Unhesitatingly.

“Knights” or horsemen—The population of Attica was divided by Theseus into three classes:—the *Eupatridæ*, or “well-born” ; the “*Geomor.*” or husbandmen ; the *demiurgi* or handicraftsmen. But the property qualification was distinctly introduced by Solon.

“Solon made income the standard of political rights, but not the amount of coined money, but the income produced by a man’s land’s. Thus landed property became the

condition of all political influence. \* \* Who wished to belong to the first class had to prove the possession of landed property which, according to an average calculation produced a net income of 500 bushels of barley, or a corresponding measure of wine and oil. These were the *Pentakosiomedimni* or Five-hundred-bushel-men. For the second class, or class of the *Knights*, landed property of the value of 300 bushels annually; and for the third, or class of the *Zeugitæ*, 150 bushels. All those whose income fell below that of the *Zeugitæ*, formed together the class of hired labourers, or *Thetes*. The first three classes alone were admitted to public offices; they alone could be chosen into the Council of the Five Hundred which administered the affairs of the state. The first government offices, those of the nine archons, were reserved for the first class.

*Curtius, History of Greek. Vol I. 332-34.*

Page 3. Soldier of fortune—Mercenary soldier. (What is the root of *soldier*?)

Fighting for his own hand—Fighting for his own advantage. Alluding to a Scottish proverb "I fought for my own hand as Henry Wynd fought."

When the feud between the clan Chattan and clan Qubule was decided by a mortal combat, Henry Wynd, a stout smith of Perth, volunteered himself to the former, and fought with the most distinguished bravery. When he was asked what he fought for, he answered "for his own hand." Hence the expression came to be a proverb in Scotland.

*Scott; Fair Maid of Perth.*

The Banquet—See p., 86.

Panathenaic games—National festivals in Athens, in honor of the tutelary goddess Athene. They were insti-

tuted by Theseus, and afterwards revived by Solon. What the Olympic games were to the whole Hellenic people, so were the Panathenaic games to the various towns and tribes in Attica.

"The festival of Athene in the capital became the political collective festival, the *Panathenea*."

*Curtius, Vol I. 302.*

Apocryphal—Spurious : Opposed to *canonical* or authorized.

The primary meaning of *apocryphal* is *hidden, secret*. The canonical books were those published by the Jews, while the *doubtful* books were not made public or "kept secret." Hence the secondary meaning of apocryphal is *doubtful, spurious*.

Delium, battle of—This battle was fought in the 8th year of the Peloponnesian War. The Athenians, under Hippocrates, were defeated by the Bœotians. The Athenian general, with 1000 of his men; fell on the field.

*Data*—Facts *given* or admitted, from which other facts may be deduced. (L. *datum* from *do*, to give.)

Conclusive—Leading to a conclusion ; decisive.

Page 4. The Thracian chief Seuthes—See p. 73.

The Peloponnesian War—The great Civil war between Athens and Sparta for supremacy, which ultimately exhausted Greece and prepared her for foreign yoke. All the Grecian states ranged themselves on either side in this war. It lasted from 431 to 404 B.C. The result was the complete humiliation of Athens.

Successive phases—Vicissitudes.

The Athenian expedition against Sicily—This fatal expedition took place in B. C. 415. The Athenians equipped a large fleet to succour the Egestæans, a people of Sicily, against their neighbours, the Selinuntines.

Alcibiades, Nicias, and Lamachus were nominated generals in this expedition. The cautious Nicias was from the beginning opposed to the expedition, but his warnings were little heeded by the excited populace. The failure of this expedition sealed the fate of Athens.

The blockade and capitulation of Athens—Athens was blockaded by Lysander in the autumn of B. C. 405., and capitulated after a siege of five months in April 404. Paris was similarly blockaded in 1871 by the Prussians, and fell after a siege of more than six months.

Page 5. In some particulars &c.—The hardy and martial Germans may be compared with the Spartans, while the fickle Frenchmen may not be unaptly compared with the volatile Athenians.

Prestige—The influence of a name; a favourable impression from past antecedents. Athens had attained the highest pitch of prosperity just on the eve of the Peloponnesian War, after which she began to decline.

“To sit loose on”—Not to have any strong affection for. Metaphor from a plant which does not cast its roots deep into the soil, and hence can be easily transplanted.

Awakening of the Athenian intellect—The period of the greatest intellectual activity of Athens was from B. C. 480 to 431, i. e. from the expulsion of the barbarians to the commencement of the Peloponnesian War. The greatest writers of antiquity, writers whose works have remained as models of excellence even at the present day flourished during this short period; Thucydides the historian; Pericles the statesman and orator; Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides the tragedians; Socrates the reformer and moral teacher. Hence the age of Pericles

has become proverbial like the age of Elizabeth in England, and that of Louis XIV. in France.

Incipient—Growing ; progressing.

Acme—The highest point ; climax.

Sophist—"A Sophist, in the genuine sense of the word, was a wise man—a clever man—one who stood prominently before the public as distinguished for intellect or talent of some kind. Thus Solon and Pythagoras are both called Sophists." *Grote*.

But later on, the word came to have an invidious meaning, and designated a quibbler. It was against this latter class that Socrates directed his attacks. The degeneracy of the word may be recognized in its modern derivative *sophistry*. For the same process cf. *dunce*, *jesuit* &c.

Page 6. Drank in—Imbided.

Pericles—An illustrious Athenian statesman and orator, who raised Athens to the highest pinnacle of glory. He was the soul of the coalition against Sparta in the Peloponnesian war ; but died in the third year of the war. B. C. 495—429. The following is the opinion of Dr. Curtius on Pericles as an orator :—

"Pericles was neither a lengthy nor a frequent speaker. He avoided nothing more scrupulously than superfluous words. But the brief words which he actually spoke made a proportionately deep impression upon the citizens. He was not afraid, when he found the citizens weak and irresolute, to express to them bitter truths and serious blame."

*Hist. of Greece. Vol. II. 463.*

Agora—Or "the market-place" where the people met to discuss political questions ; corresponding to the Roman *forum*.

Sophocles—The greatest tragic poet of Athens, contemporary with Æschylus. Nothing is known of his private life save that he for some time shared the command with Pericles, and took part in several battles. The most famous of his existing plays are “Antigone,” “Ajax,” and “Oedipus.” B. C. 495—406.

Euripides—Another contemporary tragic poet, author of a large number of plays 19 only of which are extant. His “Electra,” “Medea” are best known. B. C. 487—407.

Agathon—The works of this tragedian are wholly lost. He flourished shortly after Euripides.

Aristophanes—Lived in the time of Socrates, Demosthenes and Euripides, and lashed the philosophical theories, the political intrigues, and vices of his age with a masterly hand. In his play called “Nubes,” or “The Clouds,” he ridiculed Socrates. B. C. 448—380.

Plastic—Capable of being easily moulded ; docile.

Page 7. He had no taste for the higher &c.—*i. e.* Xenophon was, plain, a matter-of-fact sort of man, and as such, had no relish for the higher speculations of his master.

Assimilated—Made part of himself ; incorporated with himself ; endorsed.

Ethical—Pertaining to duty or practical morality, opposed to *metaphysical*.

Imbued—Properly, *tinged* ; *coloured*.

Devination—Here=consulting the gods ; tendency for the supernatural.

Mentor—Counsellor or monitor. (From *Mentor* the friend of Ulysses, whose form Minerva assumed when she accompanied Telemachus in his wanderings.)

Sardis—The chief town of Lydia, the seat of one of the 7 churches in Asia.

Page 8. He barred discussion &c. Cf. Grote:—

“Thither (to the oracle at Delphi) Xenophon went : but in truth he had already made up his mind beforehand. So that instead of asking ‘Whether he ought to go or refuse,’—he simply put the question “to which of the gods must I sacrifice, in order to obtain safety and success in a journey which I am now meditating’ ? The reply of the oracle—indicating Zeus Basilens as the God to whom sacrifice was proper—was brought back by Xenophon ; upon which Socrates, though displeased that the question had not been put as to the whole project, nevertheless advised, since an answer had now been given, that it should be literally obeyed.”

*History of Greece. VI. 194-5.*

Ephesus—A famous city of Asia Minor. capital of ancient Ionia. Its temple, dedicated to Diana, was one of the seven wonders of the world. It was also the seat of one of the seven Christian churches founded by the apostles.

Exhibited—Illustrated.

Wilfulness—Obstinacy.

Fascination—Attraction.

Imaginative influence—Suggestions of imagination : romantic ideas.

Page 9. Response—Answer. What is the other meaning of *oracular*?

As commonly happened in such circumstances—Because the inquirer seldom fails to interpret the vague response of the oracle in his own favour. Hence it is that the oracular response is itself the chief cause of its own fulfilment.

In an unattached capacity—*i. e.* merely as a volunteer ; without any recognized official character.



CHAPTER II.

Page 10. Cyrus the Great—Also called Kai Khusro, was the founder of the Medo—Persian Empire. He conquered the whole of Asia Minor and put an end to the ancient kingdom of Babylon. He was succeeded by his son Cambyses. He is mentioned in the old Testament ; *Daniel. VI. 28.*

“So this Daniel prospered in the reign of Darius, and in the reign of Cyrus the Persian.” See also *II. Chronicles. XXXVI. 23.*

Page 11. Orientals are precocious—The remark applies chiefly to physical development. *Precocious*=prematurely ripe.

But still it must be allowed &c.—What is the force of *but* here ?

He had, according to the Persian custom &c.—“This argument had been employed seventy years earlier by Queen Astossa, in determining her husband Darius son of Hystaspes to declare her son Xerxes as his intended successor, to the exclusion of an elder son by another wife born before Darius’s accession.”

*Grote. Vol. VI. 188.*

Satrap—(Persian) Governor of a province : corresponding the Roman *proconsul*, Eng. *viceroi*.

Assisted the Spartans—This was towards the close of the Peloponnesian War. Cyrus was appointed Satrap of Asia Minor in B. C. 408, and one of the first acts of his administration was to form a treaty of alliance with the Spartan general Lysander. The aid of Cyrus un-

abled the Spartan general to defeat the Athenians at *Ægeopotami*.

Page 12. Giving out—Professing.

“Such ambiguous *givings out*.”

*Hamlet*.

Tissaphernes—Satrap of Lower Asia, 414 to 395 B. C. He fought against Cyrus at the battle Cunaxa, and afterwards harassed the Greeks on their retreat. He was subsequently put to death by the order of the king whom he had so faithfully served.

Meander—A river of Asia Minor following through Phrygia, and falling into the Icarian Sea after a course of 170 miles.

Page 13. Recruits—Newly enlisted soldiers.

Contingent—Quota of soldiers.

He was joined by *Epiaxa* &c.—“Here his repose was disturbed by the murmurs of the Greek soldiers, who had received no pay for three months and who now flocked round his tent to press for their arrears. His march might well have ended here, had he not been rescued from embarrassment by the arrival of *Epiaxa*, wife of the Kilikian prince *Synnesis*, who brought him a large sum of money, and enabled him to give to the Greek soldiers four months’ pay at once.”

*Grote. Vol. VII. 198.*

Phalanx—A square battalion of heavy armed troops drawn up in ranks and files close and deep: the *phalanx* of the Greek army answered to the *legion* of the Romans.

Spears presented—“Spears protended forward”—*Grote*.

Page 14. The Cilician Gates—“The celebrated *Tauri-Pylæ*.” *Grote*.

Who was probably acting all along &c.—This is also *Grote’s* opinion:—

“ It seems evident, though Xenophon does not directly tell us so, that the resistance of Syennis was a mere feint ; that the visit of Epiaxa with a supply of money to Cyrus, and the admission of Menon and his division over Mount Taurus, were manauvers in collusion with him ; and that, thinking Cyrus would be successful, he was disposed to support his cause, yet careful at the same time to give himself the air of being overpowered, in case Artaxerxes should prove victorious.”

Tarsus—The chief town of the province of Cilicia, the birth-place of many famous scholars. In the civil wars of Rome it took part with Cæsar. Augustus made it a free city.

Antioch—The capital of the Greek king of Syria, on the banks of the Orontes, founded by Seleucus Nicator in B. C. 300. It was famous as a seat of learning and arts, and was the centre of missionary efforts in the apostolic age. It was here the *christian* name was first used.

Alexandria—On the bank of the Nile, was named after its illustrious founder, Alexander the Great. Under the Ptolemies it became the richest city in the world, being the centre of the trade between Europe and Asia. It was still more famous for its library.

St Paul—Called, by way of eminence, “ the Apostle of the Gentiles,” was the greatest of the early teacher of Christianity. Prior to his conversion he was known by the name of Saul. His conversion took place soon after the martyrdom of Stephen, B. C. 30. From this time to death he was actively engaged in the task of propagating Christianity among the various nations of the gentiles. He was executed by the order of Nero, A. D. 68., when he was more than sixty years old. Next to the gospels,

Paul's teachings are the sublimest parts of the New Testament.

Page 15. Adroitly—Dexterously ; cleverly.

Consultation—Deliberation ; debate.

Deputation—Embassy.

Dupe—One easily cheated. (Fr. *dupe* ; from *duppe*, a hoopoe, a foolish bird. cf. *gull*, *goose* &c.)

Played them like fishes—A metaphor from angling. The meaning is explained in the next sentence.

Page 16. Issus—city in the S. E. extremity of Cilicia, famous as the battle-field between Alexander and Darius Codomanus B. C. 333.

Aperture—Openings.

Appointed—Directed.

Outpost—Advanced guard.

Unchallenged—Without resistance.

Make capital out of the circumstance—Turn the circumstance to his profit or advantage.

Thapsacus—A city of Syria. At this place was the usual, and for a long time the only ford of the Enphrates, by which a passage was made between Upper and Lower Asia.

Page 17. Divine providence—Miracle.

Araxes—Generally called chaboros by the ancients.

Wormwood—A bitter plant, formerly supposed to be destructive to *worms*, and hence the name.

Aromatic—Fragrant.

Bustard—Literally, *the slow bird* : a species of heavy birds of the ostrich family. (L. *avis tarda*, the slow bird, from its slowness of flight.)

Page 18. Tender—Soft.

Beat them—Out run them.

Laid in—Gathered.

Fodder—Food for cattle, as hay, straw &c. Radically same as *food*.

Expedition—Haste. In this sense it is generally used by Shakespeare. In modern English the adjective *expeditious* is used in this sense.

Do off—To *do off* or cast aside (Op. *don*).

Mesopotamia—Etymologically, *Syria between the rivers*: so called from its position between the Euphrates and Tigris. It was a part of the satrapy of Babylonia.

The great city—The famous Babylon, seat of one of the oldest monarchies of the world, and later, one of the capitals of the Persian Empire.

Page 19. It was getting rather nervous work—*i. e.* as they were getting nearer and nearer to the army of the great King they began to feel a fluttering sensation in their breasts. *Nervous* = attended with anxiety or trepidation.

Sycophant—A parasite or flatterer.

Whined—Used in contempt. *Whining* is generally used of a dog.

Reconnaissance—Observing the movements of the enemy; reconnoitre.

Page 20. Cyrus addressed the generals &c.—Compare Grote:—

“It is not from want of native forces, men of Hilla, that I have brought you hither, but because I account you better and braver than any number of natives. Prove yourselves now worthy of the freedom which you enjoy; that freedom for which I envy you, and which I would choose. Be assured, in preference to all my possession a thousand times multiplied. Learn now from me, who know it well, all that you will have to encounter—vast numbers and plenty of noise: but if you despise these, I am ashamed to tell you what worthless stuff you will

find in our native men. Behave well,—like brave men, and trust me for sending you back in such condition as to make your friends at home envy you ; though I hope

prevail on many of you to prefer my service to your own homes." Doric—A Persian coin = 17s. 4d. (From *Darius* Cf. *Napoleon*, *Jacobus* &c.)

Talent—Among the ancient Greeks, a weight and denomination of money equal to 50 mince or 6000 drachmæ. Its denomination of silver money £243. 15s sterling, or about \$ 1180.

Page 22. The word had originally no bad tinge in it : it meant simply a *claimant* : but now it has come to mean one who advances a *false* claim. (This reminds of the Pretenders, elder and younger, of English history.)

Event—Issue : sequel.

Sound—Right : judicious.

Carry out—Execute.

Out flanked—Attacked at disadvantage on the flank or wing. Grote also censures the conduct of Clearchus.

" I have before remarked how often the fear of being attacked on the unshield side and on the rear, led the Greek soldier in to movements inconsistent with military expediency ; and it will be seen presently, that Clearchus, blindly obeying this habitual rule of precaution, was induced here to commit the capital mistake of keeping on the right flank, contrary to the more judicious direction of Cyrus."

Page 23. Pœan—War-cry.

Fluctuated—Was disordered.

Moral effect—As oppsed to physical effect. Not to speak of their physical superiority, the very sight of them was sufficient to damp the hearts of Asiatics.

Page 24. Bore on—Advanced.

Straight—Directly.

An ill-aimed blow - Grote gives a different version :

“ Darting his javelin with so true an aim as to strike him in the breast.”

At first sight &c.—*Halo* is the name of the luminous ring sometimes seen round the sun and moon; and in painting, the bright circle round the heads of holy persons. *Halo of romance*=tinge or coloring of romance. The purport of the passage is, that the romantic incidents connected with the expedition make us almost forget that it was a criminal act on the part of Cyrus. So powerfully are our feelings interested, that our judgment has hardly room to operate.

The ill-fated rebellion of 1745—The attempt of the younger pretender for the throne of England. The gallantry of the young prince, and the marvellous incidents connected with the expedition have been made use of by Sir Walter Scott in his romance of Waverley. As to the meaning of *romance* see “Notes on Southey,” p. 11.

Page 25. After—Speaking soberly or deliberately.

Prompted—Stimulated.

Fatricidal—Brother-killing (*frater*.)

Jacobites—Adherents of the exiled house of Stuart. (From *Jacobus*, the Latin form of *James*.)

The '45—A proverbial expression in Scotland for the rebellion of 1745. The young Pretender was mainly assisted by the Highland clans. The lowland gentry, as a body, stood aloof from his cause.

Something fine—*i. e.* Something higher or nobler than could be based upon mere money.

Enthusiasm—Ardent admiration.

An imaginative notion—A secret prompting of the heart.

Page 26. Despotic traditions—i. e. long-standing notions of inequality between the sovereign and the subject.

Basin of fair reasoning—Footings of equality.

*En bon camarade*—On the footing of a boon companion.

It is true that he was on his promotion. Meaning that men are more affable and sweet-tempered in their prosperity than in their decline. Or probably meaning, that men generally assume a good temper when they are just rising, with a view to popularize themselves.

“Lowliness is young ambition’s ladder” as Brutus expresses it.

Something really Napoleonic—The ascendancy which Napoleon exercised on all who approached him, is unexampled in history.

“Perhaps no general, in ancient or modern times, ever possessed so unbounded a sway over the minds of his soldiers, or had created among the inferior ranks of the army such a devotion as might almost be said an idolatry, towards his person.”

Mr. Grote is of opinion—“Hellas, as a whole, had no cause to regret the fall of Cyrus at Kunaxa. Had he dethroned his brother and become king, the Persian empire would have acquired under his hand such a degree of strength as might probably have enabled him to forestall the work afterwards performed by the Macedonian kings, and to make the Greeks of Europe as well as those of Asia his dependents. He would have employed Grecian military organization against Grecian independence, as Philip and Alexander did after him.” Grote Vol. VI.

### CHAPTER III.

Page 28. Alluvial plains—Plains formed by deposits washed down by streams : lowland plains.



Trap—Entanglement ; snare.

Page 29. Vacillation—Wavering conduct ; indecision.

Making a golden bridge &c. *i. e.* Giving a flying enemy all possible facilities of escape. Of course it is impolitic to cut off the retreat of a flying enemy and thereby compel them to turn to bays.

Ruse—Properly, *a turning or doubling*, as of animals to get out of the way of dogs ; hence a trick or fraud.

Page 30. Got over—Crossed.

Zab—There are two rivers of this name, greater and lesser, both tributaries of the Trigris.

Wound up—Concluded.

Oriental compliment—An exaggerated compliment, after the manner of the oriental people.

Inuendo—A hint.

Page 31. Delicate—Ingenious.

Thrown him off his guard—Lulled him into security ; took away his circumspection.

Nemesis—A Greek goddess, being the personification of retribution, or that punishment which sooner or later overtakes the offender. She is commonly described as a daughter of Night, though some call her a daughter of Erebus or of Oceanus. (Hence used for retribution.)

A vindictive Juno—Juno or Hera, the queen of Jupiter, was a very haughty and vindictive woman. She persecuted the Trojans with relentless fury because of the decision of Paris in favour of Venus. Hence any imperious and revengeful woman is compared to Juno.

Page 32. A thousand miles from home—The distance which the Greeks had traversed in their 93 days' march from Ephesus was about 1500 English miles.

The betrayed army at Cabul in 1842—This took place during the administration of Lord Auckland. The ill-fated

attempt to place Shah Sujah upon the throne of Cabul led to the first Cabul war, and the horrors that followed are matters of Indian history.

Page 33. In spirited language addressed them—The following speech of Xenophon is given by Grote :—

“I cannot sleep, gentlemen ; neither, I presume, can you, under our present perils. The enemy will be upon us at day break—prepared to kill us all with tortures, as his worst enemies. For my part, I rejoice that his flagitious perjury has put an end to a truce by which we were the great losers : a truce, under which we, mindful of our oaths, have passed through all the rich possessions of the King, without touching anything except what we could purchase with our own scanty means. Now we have our hands free : all these rich spoils stand between us and him, as prizes for the better man. The gods, who preside over the match, will assuredly be on the side of us, who have kept our oaths in spite of strong temptations, against these perjurers. Moreover, our bodies are more enduring, and our spirit more gallant, than theirs. They are easier to wound, and easier to kill than we are, under the the same favour of the gods as we experienced at Kunaxa.”

The circumstances under which he spoke &c.—(cf. Grote :—

“The accomplishments whereby Xenophon leaped on a sudden to such extraordinary ascendancy, and rendered such eminent service to the army, were accomplishments belonging in an especial manner to the Athenian democracy and education. Other Greeks, Lacedemonians or Arcadians, could act, with bravery and in concert; but the Athenian Xenophon was among the few who could think, speak, and act, with equal efficiency. It was this tripar

tite accomplishment which an aspiring youth was compelled to set before himself as an aim in the democracy of Athens ; and it was this that elevated Xenophon, in spite of constant jealousy on the part Bœotian officers and comrades of Proxenus, into the most inscendent person of the Cyreian army." *Folz. VI. 259.*

Page 34. Sally—A sudden rushing forth of troops against besiegers or the like.

The lesson which the enemy &c.—Cf. Grote:—

" 'Thank heaven' said Xenophon 'they have given us a valuable lesson, without doing us any serious harm.' Profiting by the lesson, the Greek leaders organized during the night and during the halt next day, a small body of fifty cavalry : with 200 Rhodian slingers, whose slings furnished with leaden bullets, both carried farther and struck harder than those of the Persians."

Page 35. Passively—Tamely ; without retaliating.

Annoyances—Injuries.

Larissa—The name of several Pelasgian places. There were two cities of that name in Thessaly, and no less than four in Asia Minor. That mentioned in the text was on the east bank of the Tigris. When Xenophon saw the city, it was deserted ; but its brick walls still stood, 25 ft. thick, 100 ft. high, and six miles in circumference. There was, besides, a pyramid near it more than 200 feet high.

Pelasgian—Belonging to the *Pelasgi*, who inhabited Greece before the Hellenes ; They were an agricultural people, and brought into Greece the worship of Dodonean Zeus. Gigantic ruins, scattered all over Greece, are associated with these pre-historic people.

Cyclopian masonry—"The name of *Cyclopian* walls was given to the walls built of great masses of unhewn

stone, of which specimens are still to be seen at Mycenae and other parts of Greece, and also in Italy. They were probably constructed by the Pelasgians; and later generations, being struck by their grandeur, ascribed their building to a fabulous race of Cyclops."

Resen—This city is mentioned only in Genesis X. 12., where it is said to have been one of the cities built by Asshur, between Nineveh and Calah.

Nimrud or Nimroud—The name of excavated palaces, temples, &c., between the Tigris and the Great Zab.

Nineveh—The capital of the ancient Assyrian empire and one of the oldest cities in the world, stood on the east side of the Tigris. Tradition ascribes the foundation of this city to Ninus, about 2400 years before the Christian era. The city is said to have comprised within its walls an area of 60 miles. The walls were 100 feet high and so thick that 3 chariots could drive abreast on them. Nineveh was destroyed by the Medes and Babylonians, about B.C. 606.

Layard, Austen Henry—A modern English politician and traveller, born 1817. About the year 1844 he began examining the ruins at Nimroud, and, under great difficulty, succeeded in excavating many sculptures, which have proved of the highest value in elucidating the history of Assyria and Babylonia.

Mossul—A large town of Asiatic Turkey, province of Al-Jezirah (the ancient Mesopotamia) on the right bank of the Tigris, opposite the ruins of Nineveh. It is supposed that the name of *muslin* was derived from this town.

Colossal—Gigantic: in allusion to the Colossus of Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

Cyrus the Great—See *ante* page 10., and Note.

Page 36. Missiles—Weapons to be *thrown* or hurled at the enemy, as javelins, darts, and the like. (L, *mitto*, *mis-sum*, to throw).

Disposition—Arrangement.

Inflexible—Stiff ; unfavourable to change of movements

Adaptation—Accommodation.

Close up—Draw up together.

Flogging on their men—Persian generals often made use of whips to urge their men to attack. Xerxes in the same way plied his men with whip to lead them to the charge at Thermopylae.

Page. 37. Serf—A boundman.

Retainer—A military follower of a baron or knight.

Picketed—Fastened to a *picket* or stake.

Which commanded the hill—From which the summit of the hill was open to attack.

Page 38. Corselet—A piece of armour covering the *body*. (L. *corpus*, the body)

Susa—In the province of Susiana, on the E. bank of the river Choaspes, was the winter residence of the Persian kings.

Ecbatana—A famous city, situated near the foot of Mt. Orontes, in the province of Great Media. was the capital of the Median kingdom, and afterwards the summer residence of the Persian and Parthian kings. Its foundation was more ancient than any historical record.

Carduchi—A power and warlike tribe in the south-east of Great Armenia, the same as the Kurds of modern times. They were never thoroughly subdued by the Persians Greeks, or Romans.

Page 39. The Euxine—Mod. Black Sea.

Albeit—Although.

Full late—*Full* is here intensive.

Last watch of the night—i. e. about 3 in the morning.

Got over—Crossed,

In greater force—With larger numbers.

Ainsworth, William Francis—Geologist and traveller. He has travelled much in the East, edited Xenophon, and written on the subject of Eastern routes and telegraph lines. B- at Exeter, 1807.

Jebeel Judi—An offshoot of the Arat mountains.

Chaldæa—In the narrower sense, was a province of Babylonia, about the lower course of the Euphrates. In a wider sense, it is applied to the whole of Babylonia. Xenophon mentions Chaldæans in the mountains of northern Mesopotamia. The Chaldæans were famous for their astronomical knowledge, and were generally classed among magicians."

The Ark—The great vessel which sheltered Noah and his family during the flood which destroyed the world. It rested on the seventeenth day of the seventh month on the mountains of Ararat. *Gen. viii. 4.*

Page 40. Smuggled through—Passed clandestinely. *To smuggle* is to convey goods without paying the legal duty: to convey secretly.

Guerilla attacks—Lit. *a petty war*; a mode of harassing an army by small bands. (Sp. *guerrilla*, dim. of *guerra*, war.)

*Pour encourager l'autre*—(Fr.) For encouraging the other.

Feint—A *feigned* attack, with a view to deceive the enemy.

Page 41. Stole on the Kurds—Came upon them unperceived.

To the sound of the trumpet—Accompanying the assault with the sound of trumpet.

Evacuated—Quitted.

Parleyed—Talked ; held conference with.

During these seven days they had suffered &c.—“ Their, seven days’ march through this country, with its free and warlike inhabitants, was far more intolerable than any thing which they had experienced from Tissaphernes and the Persians.” *Grote*.

Page 43. Libation—Among the ancient Greeks, the pouring forth of wine in honour of some deity.

Lively demonstration—Show of bravery or strength, with a view to deceive the enemy.

Table-land—An elevated tract of country : a plateau.

Rounded—Passed round ; doubled.

Studded—Thickly interspersed ; crowded,

Page 44. Bivouac—To pass the night *on guard* in the open air. (German *beiwachen*, to watch besides : etymologically connected with *watch*).

Numbed—Deprived of sensation ; stiffened.

Unguent—(*Ointment* is another form of the same word : L, *unguen*, from *ungo*, to smear : Sans. *anjana* from the root *anj*).

“ Great comfort was found in rubbing themselves with pork-fat, oil of almonds or of sesame, or turpentine.” *Grote*.

Page 45. Exposed—Bare ; open.

Parching—Literally, scorching dry.

“ Chill and piercing ”—*Grote*.

Sandal—A kind of shoe, consisting of a wooden sole and secured by leather straps or thongs.

Mortification—Lit. the death of any member of the body : *i. e.* when the part is devoid of sensation.

Page 46. Remount—A supply of good horses for the service of the cavalry,

Page 47. Lively—Good-humoured.

Banter—A good-humoured play upon words ; a joke or raillery.

Who are trained in this art &c.—The student of Greek history may remember how stealing was allowed in Sparta, and how a boy that had stolen a fox within his garments allowed his bowels to be torn out by the animal rather than betray the secret by the slightest cry of pain. See Grote V. 352.

The Athenians were pretty skilful &c.—The Athenian officials of the time were notorious for taking bribes, and committing peculation, in spite of serious risk of punishment.

Page 48. Chalybes—The famous iron-working people of antiquity, about whose dwelling-place we find various accounts in ancient writers. Some placed them on the Southern shore of the Euxine, but according to Xenophon, they occupied a part of Armenia. The Chalybes are mentioned in Milton's *Samson Agonistes*. (Gr. *kalybes*, iron).

Chalybeate springs,—mineral springs, or more specially those of which the water contained *iron*.

Page 49. Erzerum—The modern capital of Armenia.

Beginning of the end—A phrase from Shakespeare. See the *Prologue* of the "tedious brief" tragedy of Pyramus and Thisbe in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

*Act V. Scene 1.*

Page 50. Put to their speed—made to run at full gallop.

Hacked—Dinted ; fractured

A stroke of high art—A masterstroke of art ; answering some high artistic purpose.

Concentration—Compactness ; terseness.



Gothic sentimentalism—*Gothic* is here opposed to *classical* ; almost = *Teutonic*. *Sentimentalism* = the tendency of displaying feelings or emotions. Classical style is simple and straightforward ; Teutonic style is ornate and sentimental. (*Gothic* here must not be taken as meaning *barbarous* or *medieval* ; but as contrasted with classical.)

Instinctively—Inwardly.

Page 51. The sea was to the Greeks the emblem of home &c.—“ Sea and air unite the coasts of the Archipelago into one connected whole. Scarcely a single point is to be found between Asia and Europe where, in clear weather, a mariner would feel himself left in a solitude between sky and water ; the eye reaches from island to island, and easy voyages of a day lead from bay to bay.”

*Curtius, Vol. I.*

Deep—Far away from the coast.

Vague—Mysterious ; undefined.

Of deliberate purpose—Of their own accord. Of course if they had gone with deliberate purpose then there would have been less of anxiety in it.

Yearning—Longing.

Macrones—A powerful and warlike Caucasian tribe, inhabiting the country to the north-west of Armenia.

In line—In regular battle array.

Page 52. *Hors de combat*—(Fr.) Out of the condition of fighting.

Page 53. Crises—Occasions of particular peril. A *crisis* in medical language, is that stage of a disease when it will take decisive turn ; *i. e.* when the patient will either die, or begin to improve. Hence any highly critical moment.

Rolled over—Tumbled down.

Outlying—Lying on the frontiers ; or rather, apart from the main land.

Page 54. Reflected—Exhibited.

Brilliant—Glorious.

Episode of Greek history—Meaning on event not directly connected with Greek history. Episodes of epic poems have no direct connection with the main subject.

Odds—Disadvantages.

*Elan*—(Fr ) Spring ; bound.

Backwardness—Stupidity : negligence.

Page 55. As Mr. Grote observes—"It ( the Retreat ) taught in the most striking manner the importance of the Persian land-force, manifested not less in the generals than in the soldiers. We shall perceive hereafter the military and political leaders of Greece—Agesilaus, Jason of Pheræ, and others down to Philip and Alexander—firmly persuaded that with a tolerably numerous and well appointed Grecian force, combined with exemption from Grecian enemies, they could succeed in overthrowing or dismembering the Persian empire. This conviction, so important in the subsequent history of Greece, took its date from the Retreat of the Ten Thousand."

Agesilaus—One of the greatest kings of Sparta, reigned from B.C. 398 to B.C. 360. He gained several battles against the Persian satraps of Asia Minor, and would have anticipated the victories of Alexander, if he had not been obliged to return to Sparta to withstand the progress of Thebes. He suffered a terrible defeat from the Thebans at the battle of Leuctra, B.C. 371.

Jason of Pheræ—Succeeded his father as tyrant of Pheræ, in Thessaly. B.C. 395, and in a few years extended his power over the whole of Thessaly. He was an able and ambitious prince, and had the project of becoming master of Greece : but when at the height of his power, he was assassinated at a public audience, B.C. 370,

For two generations—*i.e.* Roughly speaking, from 400 to 333 B.C.

Subsidising—Buying off. During these two generations the policy of Persia was to employ one Greek state against another, and thereby to weaken both. The disgraceful peace of Antalcidas marked the climax of the fatal influence of Persia upon the affairs of Greece.

#### CHAPTER IV.

Page 56. As Ulysses was described by Homer &c.—Ulysses, king of Ithaca, was one of the heroes of the Trojan war. After the fall of that city, which was entirely due to his ingenious counsels, he started back for his country, but had to pass ten years in various adventures before he arrived there. The tale of his wanderings and adventures is the subject of Homer's *Odyssey*.

Page 57. Running short—Being exhausted.

Cerasus—A flourishing colony of Sinope, on the coast of Pontus, at the mouth of the river of the same name.

Lucullus, Licinius—A celebrated Roman general, famous for his victories against Mithridates, king of Pontus. His greatest victory against that king was gained in B. C. 74. He was afterwards superseded by his rival Pompey in B. C. 66. and returned to Rome, where he lived in a style of extraordinary luxury and magnificence, so that "feasting like Lucullus" has since become a proverbial expression.

Casualties—Accidents.

Consecrated—Set apart, as to a god.

Apollo—The sun-god among the ancient Greeks, and his twin sister, Ariemis or Diana, were the offsprings Zeus by Latona. The former was the god of the sun, and presided over poetry and the fine arts; the latter was the goddess of hunting and chastity. The oracle of Delphi was sacred to Apollo.

Page. 58. Mosynæci—A people on the north coast of Asia Minor, in Pontus, east of the Chalybes and the city of Cerasus, celebrated for their warlike spirit and savage customs.

Geographical mile—The English *statute* mile consists of 1760 yards : the English *geographical* mile, of 2025 yards.

Phasis—A commercial city on the mouth of river of river of the same name, used by the Romans as a frontier fort, and now Russian fortified station, under the name of *Pati*.

Patriotically—opposed to *personally* in the same sentence. So far as it regarded the whole country the foundation of such a colony would, in the first place, raise the prestige of Greece ; in the next place, it would better his own condition.

Page 59. In accordance with the advice of Socrates &c.—

“It was the practice of Xenophon, and the advice of Socrates, in grave and doubtful cases, where the most careful reflection was at fault, to recur to the inspired authority of an oracle or a prophet, and to offer sacrifice, in full confidence that the gods would vouchsafe a special revelation to such persons as they favoured.” *Grote*.

Collateral—Indirect. *collateral* is opposed to *lineal* or “in direct line” ; coming from a side-quarter.

Garbled—Containing only as much as may serve one's own purpose ; mutilated ; corrupt. (Originally, *separated with a sieve* : *L. cribrum*, a sieve.)

Page. 60. Promulgation—The act of *making public* ; declaration. (*L. pro*, before ; and *vulgus*, the people.)

At all events—At any rate ; at least.

Heraclea(Pontica)—A city on the S. shore of the Pontus Euxinus, on the coast of Bithynia. It was found-

ed about B. C. 550 by colonists from Megara and Tauagra

Sinope—The most important of all the Greek colonies on the shores of the Euxine. It was the native city of the renowned cœnic philosopher Diogenes.

Transports—Vessels

Underhand—Secret.

Page 61. Shaft—Properly, an arrow ; hence, metaphorically, a sharp remark ; a hit or blow.

Put down—Drowned ;

Protestation —Objections.

Fertile device—Fertile in resources : ready in expedients.

Grievance—Hardship

Page 64 Keeping the army straight—*i. e.* prevent it from going astray from its main route.

Resolve— for *dissolve* ; melt.

As Mr. Grote points out—

“ He stood distinguished from the other generals, Lacedæmonian, Arcadian, Achæan &c., by having the power of working on the minds of the soldiers collectively ; and we see that he had the good sense as well as the spirit, not to shrink from telling them unpleasant truths.

*Esprit de corps*—(Fr-) the animating spirit of a collective body. Grote has “ *sensus communis*.”

“ Without the oratory of Xenophon, there would have existed no engine for kindling or sustaining the *sensus communis* of the ten thousand Greeks assembled at Kotyora.”

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Page 65. Model—The best specimen of anything.

Apparently straight forward &c.—This sentence reminds us of a passage in *Julius Cæsar*, where Antony, disclaiming all attempt at rhetorical effect, is yet carefully watching how the populace are excited by his oration.

"I came not friends, to steal away your hearts ;  
*I am no orator as Brutus is ;*  
*But, as you know all, a plain blunt man*  
 That love my friend.               \*               \*

\*               \*               \*               \*               \*

I have neither wit, nor words nor worth,  
 Action, nor utterance, nor the power of speech  
 To stir men's blood : but were I Brutus,  
 And Brutus Antony, there were an Antony  
 Would ruffle up your spirits, and put a tongue  
 In every wound of Caesar, that should move  
 The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny."

*Julius Cæsar Act III. Sec. 2.*

The disastrous episode of the Russian war—"The place was bombarded by the Russians in 1853, when a Turkish squadron of thirteen ships, lying in the roadstead, was destroyed by the Russian fleet. On this occasion 4,000 Turks perished."

Page 66. Precariousness—Uncertainty. *Precarious* literally means "depending upon *prayer* or entreaty : *L. precor*, to pray ; hence the idea of uncertainty.

Slight—Insult.

The Argo—The fabled ship which carried Jason and his companions to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece ; hence the name "Argonautic Expedition." Hence also the modern word "argosy."

Symbolic—Allegorical.

Nautical—*L. nauta*, a sailor ; from the Sanskrit *nau*, a vessel.

Page 67. Absolutely—Positively ; decisively.

Baffled—Disappointed ; deceived.

Bosphorus (or Bosporus)—English *Oxford*, the name of any straits among the Greeks, but especially applied

to the 2 following.—1. The Thracian Bosphorus (*Channel of Constantinople*) unites the Propontis or sea of Marmora with the Euxine or Black Sea. 2. The Cimmerian Bosphorus (*Straits of Kaffa*) unites the Palus Macotis or Sea of Azof with the Euxine or Black Sea. The former is meant here.

Virtually though not nominally—In effect, though not in name.

Page 68. Set eyes of affection—Looked longingly.

Enthusiasm—Admiration.

Olive—This plant was sacred to Athene and, as such was one of particular interest with the Athenians.

Miss—To feel the want of.

Taste—Sample.

Put in—To enter a harbour ; to sail into a port,

Page 69. Raid—A plundering expedition,

Got embroiled—Quarreled ; involved in a fray.

One of Cleander's followers—This was the Lacedemonian Dexippus.

A grave complication—A serious entanglement ; a knotty affair.

Interdicted from reception &c.—It must be borne in mind that after the battle of Egospotami (B.C. 405). Sparta was the mistress of Greece both by land and sea. (*Interdicted* = prohibited : cf. the interdicts of the pope)

Tact—Skill, in soothing men. (Literally a nice skill of touch : L. *tango*, to touch ; Sanskrit *twach*, skin.

Requisition—Demand.

Mollified—Softened.

Page 70. Threshold—(A.S. *threscwald*, the piece of wood *threshed* or beaten by the foot) Entrance ; doorway.

Banded about—*To Bandy* is to *beat about to and fro*,

as a ball with a *bandy* or wooden club : hence metaphorically, to lead about from place to place.

Solidarity—Lit. *being made solid* or compact ; a consolidation or oneness of interests.

Kindred feeling—Sympathy.

Cold—unfeeling.

Infliction—Properly a punishment ; hence any calamitous visitation, as a pestilence &c. So the Huns under Atilla were an infliction to the Roman empire.

Self-seeking—Same as *selfish* : seeking the interest of self only.

Isolation—Want of co-operation or combination.

Those acquainted with India &c.—The student will remember the state of India when Mohomed Ghory invaded it. The Hindu princes of the time, instead of combining against their common enemy, wasted their strength by fighting with one another.

Homogeneous—Of the same *genus* or kind, (of course before India was invaded by the Mehomedans.) opposed to *heterogeneous*.

Page 71. Made interest with—Persuaded; prevailed upon.

Magnate—Chief.

Pack up—Depart in haste (contemptuous).

Within an ace—An expression from the game of cards or dice. *Ace* is the unit of cards or dice, the lowest number : so. "to win within an ace," is to win within a single mark, *i. e.* most narrowly. Hence the meaning here is, that they were within a hair's breadth of sacking the town.

Outlaw—one who is declared as beyond the protection of law. Such a person is regarded as legally dead, and his his property is confiscated to the government.

Filibustering expedition—A filibuster is a piratical ad-



venturer; a freebooter. (probably a French corruption of the English *freebooter*).

Page 72. Good turn—Good service; benefit.

Little acts—*Little* may either be taken literally, as distinguished from the “great” or gigantic atrocious acts like the massacre of the Turkish prisoners of Jaffa by Napoleon, or the still more atrocious massacres of the “Reign of Terror.” Or it may be taken metaphorically, = mean-minded.

Gave him the cold shoulder—“To give” or “show cold shoulder” is to assume a distant manner towards a person, to indicate that you wish to cut his acquaintance. The reference is to a cold shoulder of mutton served to a stranger at dinner.

To plant a thorn in the side of—To put something causing perpetual uneasiness or anxiety near a person; of course the Greeks under Xenophon, if quartered in Asia, would be a thorn in the side of Pharnabazus.

Ordered—Why is the word put within inverted commas  
Page 73. Arrested—Impeded hampered.

Overtures—Offers.

Odrysians—The most powerful people of Thrace, who one time, extended their dominion over the whole of Thrace.

Yokes—Pairs or teams. “Yoke” = “to join together” Sans. *jug*.

Barbaric—Rich or magnificent. cf. “*barbaric* pearls” of Milton: the wealth of the East was proverbial, and hence the meaning of *barbaric*.

Page 74. Strike a blow—Do something decisive.

Perinthus—A commercial town of Thrace, on the Propontis founded by the Samians about B. C. 559.

Damage Xenophon with his master—*i. e.* slander Xeno-

phon. before his master ; influence his master against Xenophon ; prejudice the cause of Xenophon &c.

Page 75. Testimony—Evidence.

Gratifying—Agreeable : flattering.

Discerning—Discriminating ; appreciating merit.

Warped—Biassed ; turned in a wrong direction,

Yielded to—Readily took in, or gave way to.

The Lacedemonians had declared war &c.—Sparta undertook the war at the earnest entreaty of the Greek cities of Asia minor, which were hard pressed by the Persian satrap Tissaphernes. About 2000 Helots, 4000 heavy armed Peloponnesians, and 300 Athenian horsemen were sent under the command of Thembron early in B.C. 400

Page 76. Catspaw—Tools ; the instruments of doing his dirty work. The allusion is to the fable of the monkey who wanted to get from the fire some roasted chestnuts, and took the paw of the cat to get them from the hot ashes.

Certificate—Testimony.

Closed with—Accepted ; embraced the proposal.

Accessible—Penetrable ; capable of being influenced or moved.

Workings—Sway ; influence : power.

Page 77. To find much credit—To be trusted.

Run of good-luck—An expression from the game of dice. *Run* = an-un-interrupted flow.

Straight—Directly.

Lampsacus—A city of Mysia, in Asia Minor. It was one of the cities assigned by Xerxes to Themistocles for his maintenance.

Inspection of the victims—that is the *entrails* of the victim. The Grecian and Roman augurs used to examine the entrails of a victim for omens. cf. *Julius Caesar*, II. 2.

“Plucking the entrails of an offering forth,

They could not find a heart within the beast.”

Jupiter the Great One—

= Zeus Meilichios or Eleuther

Jupiter the King—= Zeus Basileus.

The Troas—The territory of them at Troy, was a part of the north-western part of Mysia.

Pergamus—Capital of the province of the same name. Pergamus was the capital of an independent kingdom from B.C. 280 to B.C. 133 when Attalus III. bequeathed the kingdom by will to the Romans.

Parchment—L. *Pergamene charta*, or "the chart of Pergamus."

The seven churches of Asia—They are alluded to in *Rev. II. & III.*

(1) Ephesus—founded by St. Paul, A. D. 57.

(2) Smyrna.—(3) Pergamus. (4) Thyatira. (5) Sardis. (6) Philadelphia. (7) Laodicea.

Page 78. A Greek lady—viz. Hellas, wife of Gergysius, chief of Pergamus.

Country-house—Villa ; opposed to town-residence.

It was as much as the Greeks could do—It required all their valour to get off ; they could not get off without suffering heavy loss.

Pick—the choicest portion ; the *élite*. "Like Agamemnon at Troy, he was allowed to select for himself the picked lots of horses, mules, oxen, and other items of booty."

(*Græcæ*)

International morality—Morality prevailing between different nations ; a set of rules tacitly observed by different nations, in their dealings with one another.

Gave sanction to—Authorized ; permitted.

Page 79. Casualties—Accidents.

Lost its distinctive existence—i. e. It was merged in the whole army ; it lost its separate character.

Dercyllidas (also) Dercyllidas—Succeeded Thembron in 329 B. C. He carried on a successful war against Tissaphernes and Pharnabazus, and compelled them to sue for peace. In 399 he was superseded by Agesilans.

Enlivened—Made merry : amused. "Around my fire  
an evening group to draw, And tell of all I fell, and all  
I saw."

*The Deserted Village.*

Agesilaus—One of the greatest kings of Sparta, who reigned between 398 and 360 B.C. He carried on a successful war in Asia Minor from 396 to 394. He gained the decisive victory of Coronea in the latter year against the allied forces of Thebes, Corinth, and Argos, but was defeated by the allies in the battle of Leuctra, 371. Died B. C. 360 (see *ante* p. 25.)

A fresh shuffle of political cards &c —A metaphor from *shuffling* or confusing the cards in play : in plain English, the aspect of political affairs was changed by the alliance of the Athenians and Persians.

Page 80. Olympia—A small plain in Elis, Peloponnesus, which gave name to the famous games which were celebrated every fifth year. The place was also memorable for the colossal statue of Zeus Olympius, the master-piece of Phidias and of Greek art, justly reckoned as one of the seven wonders of the world.

Yeoman—Literally, a *villager* or *countryman* : the name applies to the class next below the gentry. In the middle ages the yeomen constituted the most efficient part of the English army—the bowmen. Hence the Yeoman's "grey-goose shaft" and his dress of "Lincoln green" have become proverbial.

Of sporting tendencies—Having a predilection for hunting and riding.

Epsom—A town of Surrey. On Epsom Downs are annually held the most numerously attended horse-races in the world. The principal are called “Derby Races.” What the Derby Races are to Englishmen of this day, so were the Olympic games to the ancient Greeks, occasions of national gathering and amusement.

The Olympic games were something *de*—Because the former of a higher and more intellectual character. It was a national meeting of all the foremost intellects of the country.

Hunting of the bear and the antelope &c—Implies the more perilous, as well as the more interesting nature of the sport.

Page 81. Souvenir—A remembrancer (Fr.)

Exigency—Necessity.

Warden—Lit. *one who guards*; keeper.

Stipulated—Bargained.

Page 82. The divine huntress—Diana, the goddess of hunting, represented with a bow, quiver, and arrows, and attended by stags and dogs.

Speaking after the manner of Fluellen—*i.e.* As Fluellen instituted a parallel between Alexander the Great and Henry V. ; drawing farfetched parallels.

“Fluellen is a Welsh captain in Henry V., brave but pedantic, who, amongst other learned quiddities, drew a parallel between Alexander and Henry V. “One was born in Monmouth, and the other in Macedon, both which places begin with M. and in both a river flowed.” See *Henry V. Act 4 ; scene 7.*

Cockles—A kind of shell-fish.

Against the festival—For this use of *against* compare the following passage from *Hamlet* :—

“ They say that ever *against* the season comes,  
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated.  
The bird of dawning singeth all right long.”

*Against*=just before.

Phloe—A Mountain forming the boundary between Arcadia and Elis. It was so named from the Centaur who was buried there.

Idyllic—Pastoral ; rural.

Thoroughly Greek—The meaning is given in the next sentence.

A certain phase of religion &c.—Changing the metaphor—a certain view of religion underlies his whole life. In other words, all the ordinary functions of life were made subservient to religion : the most homely affairs of life were not undertaken without in the first place consulting the will of the gods. This applies in an equal degree to ourselves ; with us also consulting the gods on the commonest affairs of life, is still in vogue.

It is the bright, picturesque, and easy religion &c.—The “ Aryan ” or “ Indo-European ” family includes most of the nations of Europe, the ancient Persian, and the Hindus ; the “ Semitic ” group contains the Hebrews and the Arabs. The religion of the former, being polytheistic, is more picturesque and easy, and consequently more favourable to art ; that of the latter is of a more ascetic and gloomy character. A religious life among the ancient Greeks was not incompatible with the ordinary social and domestic enjoyments ; where as a religious life among the Jews or Arabians would be one of fasts, vigils and other bodily hardships. The Greek divinities had all of them human attributes, and took part in the affairs of mortals ; while the Jehovah of the Jews was an object of distant awe and veneration.

Page 83. Leuctra, battle of—Leuctra is a small town of Bœotia, memorable for the victory which Epaminondas gained over Cleombrotus and the Spartans in B. C. 371. Cleombrotus himself fell on the field.

Battle of Mantinea—Memorable for the death of the illustrious Theban general Epaminondas, who fell here on the arms of victory.

Page 84. Time has been very lenient &c.—Time has dealt very mildly with the works of Xenophon; *i. e.* All his works are extant, a thing quite unusual with the great majority of Greek and Roman authors.

Page 85. Mine—Here = storehouse.

*Aperçu*—(Fr.) Survey; sketch.

Colonel Mure—(1799-1860) known by his critical "History of the Language and Literature of ancient Greece" which was published shortly before his death. He was also an active contributor to the Edinburgh Review.

Commentaries of Cæsar—The title of a famous work by Julius Cæsar. They relate the history of the first seven years of his Gallic campaigns, and the history of the Civil war down to B. C. 46. The "commentaries" are a model of pure and vigorous Latin.

Kinglake, Alexander William—An English barrister received his education at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge. The first volume of his great work, "Invasion of the Crimea" appeared in 1863. B. 1802.

Plays the part of a Boswell—*i. e.* Faithfully reproduces the conversations of his master. Boswell's Life of Johnson is the greatest biography in the English language. But the blind homage which he pays to his idol, has given a new word to the language—Boswellism.

Embodiment—Tangible expression.

Hero-worship—Properly, the deification of heroes or illustrious personages: hero-worship was a peculiar feature of Greek mythology. Hercules, Theseus, Castor and Pollux, and numberless other men were exalted to god-head. Here used figuratively—admiration or eulogy.

(The word has got an undying celebrity by being the title of one of Carlyle's principal works—"Heroes and Hero-Worship)."

Page 86. Disquisition—Disertation.

Fast—Close ; snug ; select.

Izaak Walton—Called the father of angling, celebrated for his work "The compleat Angler," containing sundry amusing observations on his favourite sport.

## CHAPTER V.

Page 87. Matter-of-fact—Plain ; unvarnished.

Accurate in a lower sense—*i. e.* Aiming only at verbal accuracy ; giving the *matter* or *purport* of the conversation, but not the *manner* of it.

And it is to these imaginary dialogues &c.—"Xenophon the man of action, brings out at length only those conversations of Socrates which had a bearing on practical conduct. Plato leaves out the practical, and consecrates himself to the theoretical, Socrates, whom he divests in part of his identity, in order to enrol him as chief speaker in certain larger theoretical views of his own. The two pictures therefore, do not contradict each other, but mutually supply each other's defects, and admit of being blended into one consistent whole."

*Grote. Ch. 68.*

Page 88. Read between the lines of Xenophon—*i. e.* Can read the latter and at the same time have an eye to the former ; can blend the two together.



Delicate—Sedate ; not to be regarded by a select society of persons.

Turn—To leave one's place.

Quick—Opposed to representative or deliberation.

In good taste—Within the bounds of propriety or decorum.

Susceptibilities—Sensibilities.

Repartee—Smart reply.

Never triumphant—Never ostentatious, or offering by an air of superiority.

Entering into—Appreciating.

Urbanity—Refined or courteously expressed wit. (Properly, the quality of being *Urbis-bred* ; *Urbis*, a city.)

Salient—Prominent.

Page 89. Burly—*Boor-like* ; thick-set ; bulky.

Crab-like—Protruding like those of a crab.

Originality—Genius.

Graces—Three sisters in Greek mythology, attendants of Venus. Their names are—Thalia, Aglaia, and Euphrosyne.

Acropolis—(Also called *Cecropia* from its reputed founder) was a steep rock in the middle of Athens, the summit of which was covered temples, statues, and various other works of art. The grandest temple was the Parthenon, sacred to the "virgin" goddess of the city.

Potidæa—A Corinthian colony in Macedonia, tributary to Athens, and its revolt from the latter city was one of the immediate causes of the Peloponnesian war. It was taken by the Athenians in 429 B. C., after a siege of two years.

Page 90. Intimations—Promptings ; hints.

A mission—A life designed for some great object.

In intellect and character—Intellectually and morally

Byword—A common saying ; a proverb.

Page 91. Means—Fortune.

Cut down his wants &c.—“Cut down”=curtailed. He accommodated himself to his humble means by cutting down his wants.

Features—Characteristics.

Renunciation—Voluntary relinquishment of worldly pleasures.

Lounging—Sountering ; loitering.

Turn up...Accidentally come in the way.

Vedanta philosophy—One of the six schools of Hindu philosophy. The vedanta system makes the nearest approach to the idealism of Plato. According to it the universe is a fleeting shadow, emanating from the one self existing, immutable spirit—God.

The resemblance is an external one—*i. e.* only superficial ; so far as the outward men are concerned. But the high aspiration of Socrates, his earnest longing after truth, and his devoted zeal for the improvement of his fellow-creatures, are utterly wanting in the Brahmin.

Play—Activity. Idle—Barren ; useless.

Conduct of life—Practical morality.

Disabused—Undeceived.

Laid out—Devoted or applied himself ; made himself accessible to others.

Page 92. Became an “institution”—*Institution* is here used metaphorically ; “a centre of intellectual training.”

A “thinking shop”—Used contemptuously ; a “shop” has the idea of being open to all comers.

Ventilate—Literally “to allow passage to the wind” (*L ventus*, wind) ; hence to make public ; express.

Raillery—Ridicule ; banter.

Unremitting—Unwearied.

With all his grace—*With*=not-*withstanding*. *Grace*=affability.

Page 93. Their minds for the first time &c.—“To convince a man, that of matters which he felt confident of knowing, and had never thought of questioning or even of studying, he is really profoundly ignorant, is an operation highly salutary; but it is an operation of painful mental surgery, which few men can endure without hating the operator at the time.”

*Grac.* ch. 68.

Less inveterate—Less deep-rooted, and hence easier to be removed (*Inveterate* properly=old: L. *in*, intensive, and *vetus*, old.)

Uncooled—Unquenched (by age).

Dulled—Blunted; deadened.

Cynics—A sect of philosophers, deriving their name from their *doglike* contempt of all forms and usages of society. The most celebrated philosopher of this school was Diogenes who lived in the time of Alexander.

Cyrene—The chief city of Cyrenæica, a province of northern Africa.

Lovely=minded.—Highly poetical. “The attempt to combine poetry and philosophy (the two fundamental tendencies of the Greek mind) gives to the Platonic dialogues a charm which irresistibly attracts us. On Plato’s idealism see “Notes on Southey” p. 91.

Took to—Adopted.

Page 94. Alcibiades, who betrayed his country—Alcibiades was a man of vast capabilities, but utterly without self-command. When he was on the eve of embarking on the Sicilian expedition (415 B. C.), he was accused of mutilating the *Hermæ* and overturning the constitution. He fled into Sparta, and for several years fought against

his native country. He afterwards took service under the satrap Pharnabazus, D. 404 B. C.

The Thirty Tyrants—The rule of the Thirty Tyrants in Athens after the fall of that city may be compared with the "Reign of Terror" in France during the Revolution.

*Pères defamille*—(Fr.) Fathers of families : Lat *pater familias*.

New-fangled—Newly invented or brought into fashion (Always used in a bad sense.)

Preposterous—Absurd. (Literally, "putting *before* what ought to be *behind*.")

Culmination—Highest point ; Climax : A star is said to *culminate* when it crosses the *meridian*, *i. e.*, occupies the highest point of heaven in its daily course.

Took counsel with—Consulted.

Bore a grudge against—Hated ; had an ill-will against.

Impugned—Refuted.

"Both of these classes had been alienated by the unsparing cross-examinations of socrates."

The King-Archon—"Of the nine annual Archons, the first had a kind of right to the general superintendence of the com-monwealth, and had the distinction of the year being named after him in all public documents. The second Archon wore the title and ornaments of the King : he had to watch over the public sanctuaries and sacrifices. To the third Archon was trasferred the office of commander-in-chief of the army. For the rest no peculiar sovereign rights remained ; they were all comprehended under the name *Thesmothetæ* or legislators."

*Curtius. Vol I. p.p. 309-10.*

Page 95. Indictment—Accusation.

Unconcerned—Unmoved ; indifferent.

Page 96, Issue—Result.

*Animus*—(Lat.) Sensation or impression.

Litigious—Abounding with litigations or lawsuits.

Conciliated—Won by flattery or submission.

Rough—Plain ; unvarnished.

Spoke for posterity—These are the words of Tacitus respecting the last hours of the Emperor Otho. after his suicide had been resolved upon, but before it had been consummated ; an interval spent in the most careful arrangements for the security and welfare of those around him.

Page 97. Count—head, or number.

Avowal—Declaration.

Turing-point—A decisive moment ; one which determines or shapes the whole subsequent life of a person.

Gratuitously—Without pay.

Page 98. Drawn them on—Trained them.

Rectitude—Honesty of purpose.

The condemned party had the privilege &c—"The accuser having named the penalty which he thought suitable, the accused party on his side named some lighter penalty upon himself ; and between these two the dicasts were called on to make their option—no third proposition being admissible."

*Grote.*

Page 99. The *Phædo* of Plato—(Also written *Phædon*.) The name of Plato's dialogue on the immortality of the soul, purporting to be the discourse of Socrates in his last hours. Phædon was one of the disciples of Socrates.

The Delian festival—"It so happened that the day of his sentence was immediately after that on which the sacred ship started on its yearly ceremonial voyage from Athens to Delos for the festival of Apollo. Until the return of this vessel to Athens it was accounted unholy to put any person to death by public authority."

*Grote.*

*Euthanasia*—A painless death. (Gr. *eu*, well ; and *thanatos* death.)

"It is consoling to remark that the cup of hemlock produced its effects far more exempt from suffering than any natural death which was likely to befall him."

*Grote.*

Page 100. "The royal heart of innocence"—A quotation from Tennyson.

Animal instincts—Usually means all the animal desires ; but here specifically means "fear of death."

Which saw things as a whole—Which saw the whole bearing or aspect of a thing. The vulgar see only the *outward* aspect of death, and are therefore afraid of it ; but the philosopher who sees its *inner* aspect, regards it as a door to immortality.

Martyr—Properly, one who bears testimony to a religion with his blood ; hence any one who dies for a noble cause, Page 101. Something wanting in the picture—This "something wanting" is the touch of a little human weakness which would have more interested our sympathies.

The strong light relieved by shadow—Metaphor from the light and shade of a picture. "Strong light"=Stoic or almost superhuman fortitude ; total absence of feeling. "Shadow"=a touch of human weakness. As the union of light and shade constitutes the charm of a picture, so the blending of strength and weakness makes a perfect human heart. "Touch of nature"—feeling or emotion.

Misgivings—Anxieties ; presentiments.

On the threshold of the unknown—In the awful moment of death. The unknown="that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns" compare also the following splendid passage of Shakespeare:—

To die, and go we know not where ;

To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot :  
 This sensible warm motion to become  
 A kneaded clod ; and the delighted spirit  
 To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside  
 In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice :  
 To be imprison'd in the viewless winds,  
 And blown with restless violence round about  
 The pendent world—"tis too horrible !"

*Measure for Measure. III. 1.*

Ideal—The highest conception of anything; what a thing *ought to be* in its perfect state.

Page 102. Imaginative pages—Narratives in which fiction is blended with truth.

Tenets—Maxims ; opinions,

Formulae—Technicalities.

Made a point of—Insisted upon : made a resolution of.

Speculations into the nature and origin of the universe—This was the aim of philosophers before Socrates. Philosophy before his time speculated upon the origin and nature of the universe.

This was done however, not by an examination of particular facts, rising by degrees to general laws, but by the assumption of some elementary principle which was the cause of all. Thus Thales, seeing that moisture was everywhere, declared *water* to be the cause of all, so Heraclitus held *fire* to the cause of everything &c. Socrates indignantly rejected this useless method, and tried to study that which he knew best, namely himself. He is therefore said to have brought philosophy from heaven to earth.

The proper study of mankind &c.—A line from Pope's *Essay on Man* :

"Explore thyself, presume not God to scan,  
The proper study of mankind is man."

Page 103. Proscription—A condemnation; especially. a death-warrant. The word reminds of the famous proscription of Sulla, which was a list of his enemies who were to be put to death. Several thousands thus perished and their property was confiscated.

Disputation—Debate. Put on—Assumed.

Page 105. Incisor—Lit. *a cutter*: a fore-tooth, which *cuts* or bites.

Molar—A grinding tooth, which is double. (L. *mola*, a mill; from *molo*, to grind.)

Orderly—Well-regulated.

Mechanism—Frame-work.

Shifted his ground—Changed his posture or mode of objection.

Natural theology—A discourse which proves the existence of God by examining nature and discovering in it marks of design and intelligence.

Page 106. Argument from final causes—*i. e.* argument from the manifestations of design in nature. "Formal cause" is one of the four causes of ancient philosophy (*viz. material, formal, efficient, and final*); it means the *object* or *end* which a thing is intended to answer. For example the "material cause of the eye" comprises flesh, muscle, and other constituents; whereas the final cause is "seeing" all things.

Paley, William—(1743—1805) A learned English divine and theological writer, chiefly known by his "Natural Theology," which was published in 1802. Paley begins his "Theology" with the examination of a watch and applies the arguments from design to the universe.

Professional lecturer—One who earned his livelihood



by lecturing. (It must be remembered that Socrates took no money for his lectures.)

Put up with—Tamely bear.

Page 107. *Demi-monde*—(Fr. literally, “society half-acknowledged.) Harlots; courtezans.

Set-off—In law, a counter-claim: hence a counter-balance.

Page 108. Eked out—“To eke out” is to make additions to; to supplement.

The school of pleasure—The Cyrenaic school of philosophy, which aimed at bodily indulgences.

Cosmopolite—“A citizen of the world.” One who has no partiality to any one country as his abiding-place one who looks on the whole world with an “equal eye. (Gr. *cosmos-polites*.)

Earnestness—Zeal.

Hesiod—One of the earliest Greek poets, of whose personal history little has come down to us. He flourished probably a century later than Homer. Of the works ascribed to him the two chief are (1) “Works and Days”; (2) “Theogony” or the origin of the world and the birth of the gods.

Epicharmus—The chief comic poet among the Dorians. born in the island of Cos, about B.C. 540.

Prodicus—A celebrated sophist, was a native of the island of Ceos. He flourished in the time of the Peloponnessian war.

Page 109. Meretricious—Having a false glitter; gaudy and deceptive. (Lit. *harlot-like*; from L. *meretricis*, a harlot; same root as *mercenary*.)

Goody character — “Goody = well-intentioned though trite and commonplace.

Racy—Rich; spirited; exciting the mind. Generally used of wine.

Biting—Shrewd ; keen.

Served up—A metaphor from serving at a dinner.

Flavour—Smell. (Continuing the above metaphor).

Would not have required any demon &c.—We need not go to a Socrates for such empty truisms.

“The need no ghost come from the grave

To tell us this.”—

*Hamlet* I. 5.

Demon-like ability—Superhuman powers.

Page 110. Steward—One who manages the house-hold of another person : a Major-Domo.

Sycophant—From the Greek *syko-phantes*, fig—“blabbers.” In Athens there was a law forbidding the exportation of figs ; the law was little more than a dead-letter, but there were men who, to deserve well of the government, impeached those who violated it. Hence “sycophant” first meant an “informer,” and then a flatterer.”

Defeats them with their own weapons—Pays them in their own coin.

Platitudes—*Flat* or empty remarks.

Page 112. To be looked up to—To be treated with respect. So “to look down” is to despise.

Sitting upon—Pressing hard. Johnson’s unsparing controversy is amply illustrated by his biographer Boswell. There were few among his numerous friends and admirers that had the courage to venture upon a controversy with the “Great Bear,” as he was called.

Different sides to every truth—Different ways by which the same truth may be arrived at ; or the different aspects of every truth.

The aggressive side—The initiative. Opposed to “the defensive side.”

Parried—A fencing term : warded off, or turned in another direction.

The tables are turned—"To turn the tables" is to rebut a charge by bringing forth a countercharge: hence, to gain an advantage over the adversary. Compare "turning scales."

Page 113. Dialectical—Controversial. "Dialectics" is the science of reasoning or argumentation.

He commits himself &c. Continuing the metaphor from fencing. "To commit one's-self is to give an advantage to the adversary by rashness or haste; to present a vulnerable point. In plain English—"In doing so Socrates made himself liable to the objection &c.

A relative idea—*Relative* and *absolute* are correlative terms. What is *absolute* exists *of itself, i. e.*, independently of all other things; what is *relative* exists only by its relation to some other object.

Would have followed him up &c.—Continuing the same metaphor.

Universal terms—General terms. The discussion as to the nature of general terms made a great noise in Europe in the middle ages, known as the contest between Nominalism and Realism. The Realists maintained that general names are names of certain *general* objects; while the Nominalists maintained that general names are only class names of individual things.

First statement—*First* in point of time.

Page 114. Relative theory of beauty—

"In relation to the Beautiful, this has been distinguished into the *free* or *absolute*, and into the *dependent* or *relative*. In the former case it is not necessary to have a notion of what the object ought to be before we pronounce it beautiful or not; in the latter case, such a previous notion is required. Certain objects please us directly and of themselves; other things again, please us not directly and of

themselves, but indirectly and by relation ; that is when we are informed that they have a purpose, and are made aware of their adaptation to a purpose, we derive a pleasure from the admirable relation which here subsists between the end and means." *Sir W. Hamilton II.* 508.

Alison, Archibald—Father of the celebrated historian, known by his "Essays on Taste" 1757-1839.

Jeffrey, Francis—By courtesy called Lord Jeffrey one of the founders of the "Edinburgh Review" which journal he edited for 26 years. He made a very favourable review of Alison's "Essays on Taste."

Qualification—Modification ; correction. Intellect and will —The former is the seat of understanding ; the latter regulates our practical conduct.

Hobbesism—From Thomas Hobbes, a famous philosopher and political writer of the seventeenth century, who maintained that the king's command is the standard of judging between right and wrong. His theory was refuted by John Locke, the champion of popular liberty in politics and religion.

Page 115. Individualism—Self-seeking isolation.

A great organism—A vast and highly complex machinery.

Of which the laws of his country &c.—*which* refers to "organism." Expression = outcome ; utterance.

Scope—Aim.

Lust—Here = Zeal ; ardour.

The teacher seems to have been a little carried away &c.—The passage is ironical. Every painter knows that his subjects ought to be beautiful and his figures ought to express the emotions of the mind. Xenophon, therefore, paid but a poor compliment to his master's wisdom by making him the mouth-piece of this platitude.

In talking with a corslet-maker &c.—This passage too is ironical, and shows Socrates to be entirely carried away by his love of discussion, and meddling with things which did not fall within his sphere.

If we make certain allowances—If we leave a margin for the ideas &c., of the age.

Versatile politeness—Courtesy accommodating itself to different phases of society. *Versatile* = many sided.

Page 116. Backed out of—Retreated from.

Catholic—Liberal.

Phase—Here almost the same as “class.” “Class” denotes aggregate or number; “phase” denotes quality or moral character.

To throw pearls before swine—A biblical expression:—

“Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you.”

*Matthew. VII. 6.*

Adapted—Accommodated.

Atmosphere—Here in moral sense.

Page 117. Graced—Honoured.

Cynosure—The polar star: “the observed of all observers.” *Cynosure* (dog’s tail) was the Greek name of the constellation *Ursa Minor* which star contains the pole star. As sea men guide their ships by the north star. The word “*Cynosure*” is used for whatever attracts attention.

“Where perhaps some Beauty lies  
The *Cynosure* of neighbouring eyes.”

*Milton, L'Allegro.*

“Thou shalt be our star of Arcady,  
Or Tyrian *Cynosure*”—

*Comus.*

Impressed—Awed.

Superior presence—Presence of a superior of higher being.

His occupation was gone—Part of famous passage of *Othello*.

“Othello’s occupation is gone,

Page 118. Somersalt—A leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head. Also written *someset*. (L *supra*, over; and *saltus*, leap.)

Ill-conditioned—Ill-tempered. Shakespeare describes Antonio as the “best-conditioned” man of Italy, “Merchant of Venice”.

Restive—Obstinate; refractory.

Parody—Properly a poem in mock imitation of another: hence generally a ludicrous imitation.

Page 120. Go-between—A peace-maker or mediator. The word is also used in a bad sense.

Repartee—A smart reply.

The beauty of anything consisting &c.—This is now generally known as the Socratic theory of beauty, otherwise called “the utilitarian theory of beauty.” Whatever is useful is beautiful—“Handsome is that handsome does.”

Ballot-box—A box containing *little balls* used in taking votes secretly.

*Troupe*—(Fr.) a troop: especially, a company of players in an opera &c. here = performance.

Page 121. Badinage—A light or playful talk. (*Fr-badin* a jestor.)

Hilarity—Mirth.

The Hours—The Horæ, originally goddesses of the order of nature and of the seasons. They are represented as blooming maidens, carrying the different products of the seasons.

Having the coast clear—Having got a convenient opportunity.

Page 122. Ballet—(Dim of *ball*.) A theatrical scene acted in dancing.

Bacchus or Dionysus—The Greek god of wine, represented as the son of Zeus by Semele. Dionysus combines the character of a divinity and a human conqueror, who travelled in the far east, and taught the people the cultivation of vine.

Ariadne—The daughter of Minos of Crete. She gave Theseus clue of thread by means of which he found his way out of the Labyrinth. After she was abandoned by Theseus she became the wife of Dionysus. The story of Ariadne offered some of the happiest subjects for works of art.

Who was in training—Who had caught the vein of being taught by Socrates.

## CHAPTER VI.

Page. 123. Cyaxares—The Cyaxares of Xenophon must not be confounded with Cyaxares king. of Media, father of Astyages, who reigned from B. C. 634 to 594. Herodotus represents Cyrus as the immediate successor of his maternal grandfather Astyages. But Xenophon mentions a Cyaxares II., son of Astyages of whom Herodotus and Ctesias says nothing.

Page 124. Utopian—Existing only in imagination : from the " Utopia " of Sir Thomas More, an imaginary island, where everything is perfect.

Page 125. Herodotus—Generally called " the father of history " was born at Helicarnassus in Caria, B. C. 484. He is the greatest authority on the wars of Greece with Persia under Darius and Xerxes. The charm of his works

consists in the rich epic colouring of their style and their easy flow of narrative. He is also a great authority on Persian history.

Ctesias—A contemporary of Xenophon, wrote a great work on the history of Persia in 23 books.

Tamer—More prosaic.

The Messagetæ—A Scythian people.

Grandson and nephew of a king—Astyages was his grandfather, and Cyaxares II, (not noticed by Herodotus) was his uncle.

Inaugurated—Set on foot.

Truth was stranger than fiction—"Truth" refused to the narrative of Herodotus ; "fiction" to the romance of Xenophon.

Page 126. The poetry of human life—*i. e.* whatever is heroic and interesting in human life.

Dry—Uninteresting ; commonplace.

As a mere framework &c—As a mere basis for his own moral and political reflections.

He thought himself emancipated &c—Because there was no fear of being contradicted. The most startling innovations would pass unchallenged where nothing is known. (Not unlike the blood speculations of European scholars of this day on the early history of India.)

Page 127. Sir Walter Scott's novels—It is generally said, (and justly said) that some of Sir W. Scott's novels give a better picture of a remote age than many professed histories. In the "Fortunes of Nigel" we get a masterly picture of London of James I's time : so the "Quentin Durward" present to us the crafty Louis XI of France and his rival Charles the Bold of Burgundy.

Epic unity of action—One of the chief requisites of epic poetry is the unity of action ; that is, all the several



parts should help to develop the main action ; nothing irrelevant should be introduced.

Artistically—Skilfully.

Page 128. Acompliment to Sparta—Because the laws of that city made public training compulsory to all men between sixteen and sixty.

Unlike our committee of the Privy council &c.—The modern system of education begins its work from the bottom, *i. e.* by educating the mass of people, and then gradually elevating the standard. But in Persia the process was quite the reverse.

Who were above the necessity &c.—*i. e.* the aristocracy.

Page 129. This trifling objection—Ironical.

Curriculum—(Lat) The course of study at a university.

Aryan principles of instruction—See p. 173. and *note*.

Book-learning will be held at discount—*i. e.* book-learn- will be held cheap or comparatively unimportant.

Spartan system of diet—Coarse and simple sort of diet.

The Spartans were proverbially simple in their diet.

Patrol-duty—Duty of a sentry.

Laid great stress—Attached great importance.

Ascetic—Characteristic of an ascetic or hermit ; spare and simple.

Page 131. "Sandford and Merton"—Harry Sandford and Thomas Merton are the two chief characters in the school boy's tale of that name by Thomas Day. 1748-1789.

This Emile of the fourth century B. C.—Alluding to Rousseau's *Emilius*, for which see "Notes on Southey" p. 13.

Page 132. Fostering servility of mind &c—Equivalent to the modern word "cram"

Essay—Trial.

Adroitly—Dexterously.

Page 135. Treatment of Socrates by the "fathers" &c,—  
See p. 94.

Simply—Absolutely ; without doubt.

Tragic nobleness—Stateliness like that of the tragic  
muse Melpomene.

Page 136. Love is an affair of the will—Love is an  
act of volition : *i. e.* it is entirely under the control of  
one's will. (This is of course a fallacy.)

Page 137. Of great political importance &c.—Of course  
such an important prisoner could not fail to be a source of  
great advantage to Cyrus.

Succumbed—Sank under ; yielded.

*Carte blanche*—(Fr.=blank paper) A blank sheet of  
paper signed by the giver, but left to be filled in by the  
receiver, with any sum he likes. Hence. power or liberty  
to act at discretion on any affair placed under your charge.

Rated—Rebaked.

Page. 138. Bid him be reassured—Bid him take heart  
or be composed.

Made moan—Complaint.

Epicurus—A celebrated Greek philosopher the founder  
of the philosophical school called after his name, the Epi-  
curean. He regarded pleasure to be the highest happi-  
ness—not the momentary pleasure arising from sensual  
gratifications, but the lasting and higher pleasure from  
good actions. But unfortunately his school became in  
later times as synonymous with voluptuous enjoyments.

Plutarch—A native of Châerenæa in Beotia, who flour-  
ished during the reign of Trajan. His name is immortal-  
ized by his "Parallel Lives" of the most eminent Greek.  
and Latin heroes.

Page 142. The conception of love is of post-nuptial &c.  
—"Post-nuptial" = "after marriage". In Homer we do

not find lovers sighing for each other years before their marriage, as in modern romances. With him love begins *after* marriage; such is the love of Hector and Andromache, of Olysses and Penelope. But in a modern romance the love of the hero and heroine forms the basis of the whole story.

While all the Babylonians were engaged in a revel—It is said that Belthezzar, the last king of Babylon, was holding a magnificent feast when there appeared a mysterious hand which wrote upon the wall the ominous words. "Thou art weighed in the balance, and found wanting." Shortly afterwards the city was surprised by Cyrus in the manner described in the text.

See *Daniel. Ch. V.*

Which takes off from its liveliness—Which deducts from its effectiveness; which makes it tame.

Crowning act—Greatest work.

Page 143. Bureaucracy—A government administered by *bureaus* or departments, each under the control of a chief.

Ramifications—Branches.

The Magi—The name of the priestly class among the ancient Medes.

## CHAPTER VII.

Page 149. Opuscula—(Lat.) Little works. Diminutive of *opus* work: *cf. animalcula.*

As the fancy took him—Not according to any regular plan, but at random.

His ideas was somewhat limited—His conceptions of human greatness were not very high.

Transcendental—Of surpassing excellence; sublime.

It is thoroughly healthy &c.—It is toterably good for

the ordinary purposes of life, but not rising above an average degree excellence.

Capacity—Aptitude.

Page 150, These sentiments—Sentiments embodied in the word “hero-worship,” *i. e.* reverence and admiration

Diplomacy—Statesmanship.

Dilates upon—Dwells at large upon.

Dramatic faculty—It consists of laying open the heart of a character by his own deeds and words, and not by a catalogue of his good qualities. The dramatist himself must not speak for his characters.

Reads like the list of particulars &c.—Looks like a string of different articles mechanically hung together. The “Linnæan” classification of plants is so named from Linnæus, a celebrated Swedish naturalist. This system classifies plants, not according to their natural affinity, but according to *artificial* and *accidental* resemblances.

Drawn from the life—An expression from painting : drawn after a living original.

Chaplets—Garlands for the head. (*L. caput*, the head ; through the French.

Page 151. *Item*—(A Latin adverb.) In the same way : also. (Lat. *id*, that ; akin to Sanskrit *ittham* thus.)

Compacts—Covenants : agreements.

Unostentatious—Simple : averse to show.

The Second Empire of France—Under Napoleon III, from 1852 to 1870. After the disastrous termination of of the Franco—Prussian war of 1870, France became a republic.

Simonides—This was the famous lyric poet who was for some years a great favourite of Hiero the tyrant of Syracuse. He flourished in the 6th century B. C. He must be distinguished from an iambic poet of the same name who flourished a century earlier.

Page 151. The tyrant of Syracuse from B. C. 478 to 467. He was a liberal patron of men of letters. Alcæus, Pindar and Simonides were his guests.

Page 152. Louis Napoleon—Son of Louis Napoleon king of Holland, and nephew to the Great Napoleon Bonaparte. After a life of great peril and adventures he succeeded to become emperor of the French in 1852, which dignity he enjoyed till 1870.

The *coup d'etat* of the 2nd. December—*Coup d'etat* is a French phrase, meaning "a stroke of state". It is applied to any sudden and bold measure taken by government to prevent a supposed or actual danger. The famous *coup d'etat* by which Louis Napoleon destroyed the republic and became possessed of absolute power, took place on the 2nd. December 1851.

Of a constitutional spirit—Having a regard for a free government.

Page 153. Resources—Means at disposal.

Restitution—The act of restoring what was taken away.

Atonement—Amends; compensation.

Page 154. Borne out—Corroborated; verified.

Tracts—Treatises.

Unproductive functions—Works which lead to no permanent utility. Political economy divides labour into "productive" and "unproductive." The labour of the agriculturer is productive; that of a showman is unproductive.

Amateur financier—Opposed to "practical statesman;" one who writes on finance only from fancy.

Page 155. This desirable object—Ironical.

Boeckh, August—German scholar and classical antiquary. He was professor of ancient literature in the University of Berlin, and wrote extensively on Greek history, chronology &c. 1785-1867.

Page 156. It seems to us an odd suggestion—*Odd* = curious; strange; the suggestion is an odd one because lawsuits involving mercantile calculations and technicalities require the longest time to dispose of.

Speculate—To speculate is to buy things in a lump to sell them at an advantage.

Remunerative,—Paying, lucrative.

It does not occur to him—*i. e.* it does not strike him.

A little family—Ironical.

Page 157. Unexceptionable—Not liable to objection.

Moral measures—By diplomacy, rather than by arms.

Independence of the temple of Delphi—The oracle of Delphi was the central point of Greek life: the lands around the temple were held sacred throughout the Hellenic world: and all the various sections of the Greek people, whether at peace or war with each other, could meet on terms of peace and brotherhood. (The student of Greek history may remember the Sacred Wars and why they took place.)

What Delphi was to the ancient Greeks, so is Belgium to the modern European powers. The independence of this little country is protected by international law, or it would have been long ago swallowed up by France or Germany.

This simple belief in the efficacy of virtue &c.—This is a sarcastic sentence. ‘Simple’ = weakminded: almost = foolish. “Virtue” or “justice”, though very fine things to talk about are but feeble barriers against ambition:—and this was plainly illustrated by the subjection of Greece shortly after in the battle of *Chaeronea*. “A rude commentary” = a very unpleasant shock. Philip of Macedon was at first ally of the Athenians; but he cared very little about the “justice” of international friendship, when he defeated them at *Chaeronea* in B. C. 338.

Page 158. Stow away—Bestow: arrange.

*Rouging*—Painting with the *rouge* or red point.

Subjection of women—The title of a celebrated essay by John Stuart Mill.

Dilettante appearance—Looking like the work of an amateur, and not of a practical farmer. A *dilettante* is one who studies the fine arts *only for delight*, and not for livelihood. Page 159. Having the desirable qualification—"Desirable" ironically used here.

Superficiality—The quality of being shallow : not going deep into the subject.

Writing *con amore*—*Con amore*—"with love". Writing with the labour of love ; writing with his whole heart.

Broken—Trained.

Page 160. Under the master's eye—In such a position as to be always overlooked by the master.

Larder—A room where meat is kept.

He is off his feed—He is not in the humour to eat.

Out of sorts—A printer's expression—being out of type of a particular letter ; hence, out of order.

Frieze—A term of architecture : it means the part of a building just below the cornice.

Parthenon—The grandest of the Athenian temples, sacred to the guardian goddess of the city, Minerva.

Pro-ais—Uninteresting.

Equestrian—Riding on horseback. (*L. equus*, a horse.)

Page 161. Vault—Leap. Transverse-bar—A cross bar.

To have a leg up—To be lifted.

Shying—Taking a sudden fright ; starting aside.

Caracolling—"Caracole" is a half-turn which a horseman makes ; a demi-volte.

Rearing—Rising upon the hind legs.

Page 163. Trooper—A cavalry soldier.

Unlile—Useless.

Field-glass—An optical instrument like the telescope used by general and officers in surveying the enemy.

Material insignificance—Insignificance or pettiness in material wealth.

Isaac Walton—See p. 86 and *note* there.

Page 164. Beagle—A small hound, used in hunting hares.

Competency—A tolerably handsome income.

Form—The bed of a hare, which takes its shape from the animal's body.

Run—Track or course.

Page 165. The dogs of Theseus—Theseus is the hero of the "Midsummer Night's Dream". The passage occurs in Act IV. Scene 1.

Flewed—Flews are the large chaps of a hound.

Sanded—Refers to their colour.

Dew-lapped—Dewlap is the loose flesh hanging from the throat of oxen, which *laps* or licks the *dew* in grazing.

Page 167. Draw for the scent—To discover the scent.

*Draw* is a hunting term, meaning to follow the scent.

View-hallo—The hallo or joyous cry of a hunter at the sight of the game ; so "death—hallo".

The hare is expected to come round &c —

"And as a hare whom hounds and horns pursue,

Parts to the place from which at first she flew."

*The Deserted Village.*

Page 163. The element of nets &c —The accompaniment of nets in Xenophon's hare-hunting gives it a stealthy character.

Having too great an eye—Having too great an anxiety for the final result.

Page 169. Lair—Den. Outlets—Passages.

Horace—A Latin poet, contemporary with Virgil.

Stanch—Bold.

Marsian boar—"Marsi" were a people who dwelt in the centre of Italy, at the foot of the Appennines.

Page 172 Fragmentary—Incomplete

There is no longer the temptation &c.—Because a translation or a summary in a foreign language gives only the *matter* and not the *style*, of the original.

*En deshable*—(Fr.) In undress ; stripped of its outer clothing.

Page 173. A "real" point of view—Opposed to an "antiquarian" point of view. *Everything* ancient has an antiquarian value ; but *some* ancient things have a real value

As a contribution to the history of man—All human knowledge being gradual and progressive, whatever stimulates the intellect is of great service to us. Hence the thoughts of the ancients, though often erroneous, are yet highly useful in this that they stimulated subsequent inquiry in the same direction. It is by seeing the blunder of others that we become wise ourselves.

Process of the suns—Lapse of years.

Abstract thoughts—Metaphysics.

Aryan principles of education—Education conveyed by means of conversation or lecture, without any prescribed course of study.

Page 174 Typical instance—A model example.

Sound mind in a sound body—Translation of a Latin proverb—"Mens sana in corpore sano."



He serves as a measure of ancient Greece—*Measure*—“standard of measuring”. Xenophon stands as a fair specimen of an accomplished Greek of his time.

Indorsement—Sanction given by one's signature ; hence sanction or justification.

Page 175. Theodore—King of Abyssinia who fell in the late Abyssinian war conducted by General Napier, who became thenceforward Lord Napier of Magdala. The Abyssinian war took place in 1868.

Realise—To have an idea of to comprehend.

Page 176. Moralist—Distinguished from “metaphysician.”

A moralist teaches practical duties ; a metaphysician deals with abstract speculations far removed from life.

Page 177. Whole duty of man—There was a very popular book of this name in Addison's time.

Plays of Shakespeare to those of Marlow—Marlow was the immediate predecessor of Shakespeare, and next to him, the greatest of Elizabethan dramatists. Though inferior in originality to Shakespeare, yet he is entitled to the credit of perfecting the drama, and leaving it, ready made, to be used by Shakespeare.

Page 178. Smollett, Tobias—The novelist, contemporary with Fielding, wrote a continuation of Hume's History of England, which is much inferior in merit to Hume's work.

Impugns—Calls in question ; attacks.

Good faith—Veracity.

*Cum grano salis*—(Lat) With a grain of salt ; with a certain allowance.

In cold blood—Deliberately.

Page 179. *Dichtung und Wahrheit*—(Ger.) Fiction and truth : having a mixture of truth and false hood.

Well intentioned—Honest.

Unstudied—Spontaneous : unaffected.

Page 189. Eccentricity—Whimsical peculiarity : mannerism.

Speciality—One-sidedness : having predilection for a particular manner of expression.

Antithetical style—A style in which words and phrases are balanced against each other. Johnson's style is the best specimen of this in the English language.

THE END.

